

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

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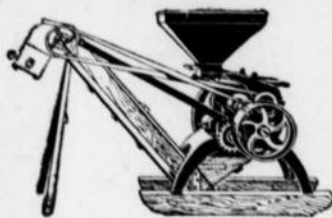


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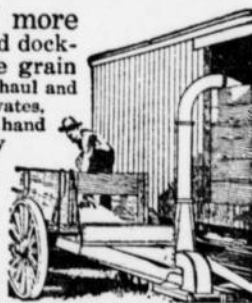
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**I**N thinking of gulls one naturally places these birds of snowy plumage in a marine environment. White-capped breakers and whirl of flying spray; quiet rippling water in a sheltered cove; tang of salty breeze and odour of stranded kelp; shingle and shell and bleaching drift-wood; pennant of smoke from red-ribbed freight tramp; curving sail of a pleasure yacht; whistle of wind in taut strung rigging; throbbing of engines, thrashing of screw. Amid such memories of blue water it may be there will come recollections of sea bird haunts. About Ailsa Craig myriads of white winged sea fowl circle and wheel; the steep cliffs of the Bass Rock echo the cries of hosts of feathered creatures. Rocky isles in the St. Lawrence river give sanctuary to millions of seafaring birds. To one familiar with the seaport cities of British Columbia, the "bread line" flocks of gulls about the wharves may readily be recalled. Indeed the capital city of the Pacific province lays claim to being the original "old home town" of the tidewater birds.

On the Great Lakes of Eastern Canada many varieties of gulls are to be found. The coast of Hudson Bay and the bleak shores of the Arctic ocean are congenial haunts to many of the species. Craggy promontories on the maritime provinces are noisy with the screams of sea fowl. In all such places one expects to find large numbers of gulls. There are, however, regions in this Dominion which, remote from the ebb and flow of tidewater, are at certain seasons frequented by enormous flocks of these birds. The broad prairies of Western Canada might well be considered a somewhat incongruous place for gulls to congregate; plowed fields and hay meadows seem entirely foreign to birds of nautical disposition. Yet vast colonies of gulls spend the summer on the great plains and, nesting by the margins of sloughs and lakes, form one of the most outstanding and spectacular phenomena in the wild bird life of the American continent.

Gulls belong to the order of Long Winged Swimmers, a tribe of birds noted for grace and elegance of appearance and for unexcelled power in flight. There are some 25 species found in Canada, most of them resident by the coasts and in the brackish estuaries. One variety, the Bonaparte Gull, is of peculiar habit, spending the greater part of the year by the sounding sea but, strange to say, comes to the forests of Northern Canada to nest and to raise its little brood. Several kinds of gulls at nesting time resort to the quiet reedy waters of the prairie lakes and there find congenial locations in which to raise their young. Most prominent amongst these is one of the smallest members of the family, and known as the Franklin Gull. Wintering on the west coast of South America these birds journey over the interior of both continents en route to the nesting grounds in Western Canada. In migrating they keep to the west of the Mississippi river and early in spring radiate from the headwaters of that great river to the wide plains of the prairie provinces.

#### The Farmer's Friend

When the winter snow has melted and the land is again ready for tilling, little groups of Franklin Gulls may be seen following the plow, feeding on such grubs and worms as are unearthed in the furrows. Indeed the aid which these birds render to the farmer at this season of the year can hardly be overestimated. As the summer advances these little gulls resort to the grass lands and there find much insect food. Entirely insectivorous in habit they must consume enormous numbers of grubs,

## Gulls

*A Study of Bird Life in Western Canada—Written and Illustrated by Dan McGowan*

worms and grasshoppers during the spring and summer months. To the prairie farmer there is no more beneficial bird than the small black-headed gull which bears the name of that great explorer who, sailing into the frozen north, disappeared for ever from human ken.

The Franklin Gull can be readily distinguished by its small size and by the color of the legs which are of a dusky red tinge. The body plumage is in general white; the head and neck are hooded in black. The bill is of carmine shade, the eyelids white with an edging of orange. The tail feathers are of a pretty pearl grey color. The breast and under parts being faintly tinged with rose gives to the bird the common name of "Rosy Gull."

Franklin Gulls may be found breeding in large colonies on many of the well-known western lakes. Miquelon Lake, some 35 miles south-east of Edmonton is a favored nesting place. Crane Lake and Big-Stick Lake, near Maple Creek, are during most summers noisy with the clamor of nesting birds. One colony of Franklin Gulls nesting on the shores of a lake in Saskatchewan was estimated by a reliable observer to contain no few than 40,000 birds. As a rule the nest is a rude platform built of water soaked rushes. The average set of eggs is three, their color varying in shades of buff and green with markings of brown. Both of the parent birds are believed to assist in the incubation of the eggs, a process which occupies a period of from 17 to 20 days. The young birds are no sooner hatched than they are at once afloat on the waters of the lake. At this time the adult birds have a habit of forcibly adopting the young from adjacent unguarded nests and many fierce fights occur over the ownership of the fluffy little birds. Franklin Gulls are extremely tolerant of other species of water birds which may be nesting in their vicinity, being particularly neighborly towards the Grebe family.

When the nesting season is over the gulls fly back and forth in great flocks from one feeding ground to another. During the day they are busy and active on land; at dusk they seek refuge on and rest well out in the middle of the larger lakes. Like many of the other strong winged birds they glory in aerial evolutions, ascending at times to high altitudes where they circle amidst the clouds in great sweeping curves. By the end of September these feathered friends of the prairie farmer are well on their way to the wintering places.

#### Other Gulls

Another prominent bird of this family which habitually nest by the inland waters of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is the California Gull. This bird, one of the largest types of long winged swimmers, is of handsome appearance. The general plumage is pearl grey and white, the bill is of a striking chrome yellow color. The legs and feet are bluish green, the webbing between the toes a peculiar shade of yellow. With a wing expanse of 54 inches it is powerful in the air, being indeed a master of flight. It is a gentle bird and like the Franklin Gull depends almost entirely upon insects for food most sojourning on the prairies. In the fall of the year the California Gull migrates westward to the Pacific coast where, during the winter months, it contrives to find food in the vicinity of ports and harbors.

Amongst all the species of gulls, the Herring Gull is probably the best known, this on account of the habit of following vessels at sea. It is a well authenticated fact that



The California Gull

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Hudson Bay Railway

*Liberal Leader Says Parliament Will Not Vote Money to Complete Road, and Conservative Leader Says It Should Be Handed Over to Western Provinces to Complete*

**D**EBATE on the Hudson Bay Railway took place in the House of Commons on July 16, on the motion of Andrew Knox, Progressive M.P. for Prince Albert, that "in the opinion of this house, failure to complete the Hudson Bay Railway means a serious loss to the people of Western Canada." Thirteen Progressives spoke in support of the motion and in favor of the Hudson Bay Railway, but the motion was defeated by 79 to 20, the minority being composed entirely of Progressives. The position of the government was stated clearly by Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, and that of the Opposition by Sir Henry Drayton, former minister of finance. As their speeches show where the Liberal and Conservative parties now stand on this question, they are reproduced below in full.

## Inspiring False Hopes

Sir Henry Drayton: Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose not of answering the hon. member (Mr. Bird), but of making a suggestion. In the first instance, I have learned something tonight. I have learned that a big lobby is on against the Hudson Bay project. I have been here now some years and I have to admit that I have been singularly shortsighted; no one has ever come to me in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway, who has been against it, although I have come across many gentlemen who have been for it. I have also learned that some sinister influence is casting its baneful shadow on this project. Well, again I have not seen that shadow, and I can freely say that I have been quite free from that influence. But I can tell hon. gentlemen that there are a great number of people in Canada, some in the West, and an awful lot in the East, who are of the opinion that if we put any more money into the Hudson Bay Railway we are simply throwing it away. They may be all wrong but they may be all right; I do not propose to discuss the matter at this late hour on its direct merits. But I want to make a suggestion. We had a very similar situation to this at one time in Ontario. I remember that at one time when I was a boy, a great deal of interest was taken in the proposal to put Ontario on the salt seas; we were to have an ocean port and a railway to James Bay, and we were going to do everything up there except grow bananas. It was taken very seriously and considerable pressure was brought to bear from time to time to secure grants and subsidies and everything else that could possibly get the line built. At that time we had not much hope of having the rest of the country build it for us. At any rate, it could not be built under any scheme which the country as a whole would have anything to do with and finally, the agitation being so strong, Ontario was compelled to build the line itself. It has not gone up to the bay, but it has gone past mile 82, where my hon. friend (Mr. Bird) tells us the railway is already provided for. It has got past that, although it stops short of the bay. But it has met with success along the lines the hon. member suggests that

this would be successful. Now the position here is different. The Dominion as a whole has an investment of \$25,000,000 in the Hudson Bay property, and my firm conviction is that there is no reasonable hope that this government or any other government which has the interests of the entire Dominion in its control can at the present time contemplate the completing of that railway, the establishment of services and the finishing of the terminals. When I say that I am not suggesting that there is nothing in the project, I do not want to take that position. I am simply saying that as a matter of practical business I do not believe that it either can or will be done. I dislike to see a matter which comes so near the hearts of a large number of our citizens left dangling in the air, made use of in this and that election, and doing nothing except, as I honestly believe, inspiring false hope. I want to make a suggestion in the best of faith, and only because I believe that hon. gentlemen are sincere in what they say.

Mr. Ward: The hon. gentleman says that neither this nor any other government will ever build the road. What makes him say that?

## Give to Western Provinces

Sir Henry Drayton: I am giving it as my opinion that it will not be done, but I did not say "ever" because that is a very long time. In my opinion it will not be built in the comparatively near future, or in a period of time in which my hon. friend will see useful results flowing from the enterprise. In the belief that the people of the West really want the line and believe in it, and as the greater part of the mileage is built and the government has spent \$25,000,000 upon it, I would suggest that what ought to be done would be to give the project and every cent put into it to the western provinces that want it. I would do more than that: I would give them rights in the Winnipeg terminals where they would need them to get the grain through. And I would do more than that even. The line is not in good condition; the provinces are not in any too prosperous a position at the present time, any more than the Dominion, and I would be in favor of giving a grant say of a couple of millions to the provinces and getting finished with the thing.

Mr. Hoey: Does the hon. member advocate the return of the natural resources, on a fairly equitable basis, at the same time?

## Only a Suggestion

Sir Henry Drayton: That question has nothing to do with the building of the line. I am perfectly content to let Manitoba control her resources on anything like a basis which will not only deal fairly with Manitoba but with Canada. I am perfectly content that what the prime minister said in the opening of the session should be implemented by action. But I do not see why a railway which is going to do all the things which it is said this railway will be able to do, running into the most fertile belt of land in Canada for a distance of 200 miles, should be looked at askance; I do not see why

that gift horse should be looked in the mouth because there is something else that is not done at the same time. That is unreasonable. If the proposition is, as I believe its promoters think it is, one that is feasible and in their own best interests, I cannot see for the life of me why it should not go ahead, and why those who are interested in it should not want to own it, and to own it free from all encumbrances and get all the profits that will be derived from it. That is only a suggestion, but I think it is better in the interests of the West that something should be done; the matter should not be left dangling in this way. Personally I would do anything in my power to see that the three provinces interested should get that property in such a way as to be able to operate it; having the railway they would have valuable connections in Winnipeg, and with ready cash to go on with I would suggest that it be given over to them.

## Turned First Sod

Hon. George P. Graham (minister of railways and canals): Let me hasten to assure the hon. gentleman (Mr. Forke) that I am not irritated. I am not anxious to sit here all night, but I can stay as late as anyone else. I do want to correct one wrong impression which has been left by some of the younger speakers, who may not have been born after I became a friend of the Hudson Bay Railway, but who certainly grew up after that. As a matter of fact I signed the first contract for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway; I turned the first sod in connection with the work; and I do not mind being lectured for what may be termed a dereliction of duty, as one hon. gentleman put it. An hon. gentleman asked where the courage had all gone. Now, I think that the hon. member for Prince Albert did make a mistake in introducing the subject in this way. I say so decidedly, and for this reason: under our practice such a motion cannot be considered as anything else than a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. Forke: But we must change the practice.

Mr. Graham: Well, that has been the practice all along, and it was the practice when the resolution was introduced. I had not had an opportunity of reading over the amendment before

it was moved. I was told that it would be moved, but I did not know the nature of it until I heard it read. I am not complaining of that, although it is the custom when an amendment of this kind is contemplated for a copy of it to be sent to the minister concerned. Now, all these speeches could have been made in committee today; every one of them could have been delivered in committee, so that there was no necessity for moving a want of confidence vote. I cannot help thinking therefore that the hon. member has been ill advised by someone in moving his resolution in this way. I say this kindly, but he has injured the Hudson Bay Railway project inasmuch as he has compelled friends of the project to vote against his amendment. It cannot be otherwise.

## Will Not Vote Money

As to the project itself, someone will build the Hudson Bay Railway—and I am not going to argue the question of navigation and all that sort of thing. I have said time and again that the construction of the railway as a colonization road will open up a territory which will be valuable in that respect. Even if the transportation end were left out altogether. We must recognize that we are in a practical world, and my hon. friend should remember that governments do not grant money; parliaments do. You cannot get parliament to vote money unless you go at it the right way, by trying to educate members who do not agree with you; don't abuse them. If parliament is not in a frame of mind to vote the money, you must adhere to the project until you see it forced to a conclusion; but I think every member will agree with me that parliament as now constituted is not prepared to vote money for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. That is plain on the face of it, and we must take that fact into consideration.

It is true that land was set apart in the Dominion Lands Act for this purpose. It is true that land was released, and it is true that in a speech the Hon. Frank Oliver did indicate that the proceeds from their sale would be used for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. There is no question about it, but a great many people do not know it.

## Parliament Not Friendly

I have only this statement to make.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
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The war having intervened, everything is turned upside down, and it is impossible to pick up the strings of any project just where they were thrown down before the war; we must bear that in mind in discussing this project. I will not say that our national finances are in a precarious condition, for I have every confidence in Canada and in her people, but I do say unless those behind the Hudson Bay Railway go carefully along the lines I have indicated it makes it difficult for their friends, especially when such a motion as this is introduced.

I would advise those who are in favor of the project, as I know a portion of the West is, not to be discouraged, but to take into consideration all the circumstances, including this outstanding circumstance, that the parliament of Canada as now constituted will not vote money for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway at the present time. Perhaps another parliament may be more friendly. If I were hon. gentlemen living in the West, I would do my best to spread information concerning this project, particularly laying stress on the railway as a colonization scheme; then the transportation end may follow.

Mr. Knox: Is the government willing to recognize that the fund which has been accumulating from the sale of the lands for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway is a trust for that special purpose?

Mr. Graham: I would not care to make any further statement. I am inclined to think that investigation will show that practically all the money which has been received from the sale of these lands has been already expended on the project.

## A Free Trade Industry

The Brantford Cordage Company still continues to be a stumbling block to the proponents of the protectionist system. For 22 years this company has been making binder twine without tariff protection, and has lived in the face of merciless competition in the open markets of the world. Steadily it has grown and developed until it is now the largest binder-twine factory in the British Empire. Today, it is still without tariff protection, and in the time of industrial depression this company is engaged in adding a large new section to its factory and additional ware-

house space to handle its product. It is announced that when the new additions are complete the production of the plant will be increased from 14,000 to 20,000 tons.

The Brantford Cordage Company commenced in 1901 with an annual output of 60 tons, and without any protection for an "infant industry." It made steady gains through many vicissitudes, and amid intense competition, and in 1914-15 its annual output had increased to 4,000 tons. In 1915 the plant was extended and the output raised to 10,000 tons. Last year additions were made to the plant increasing the production to 14,000 tons and still the demand for the company's product keeps going up, making it necessary to extend the plant again.

During the years in which this company has been making steady progress and increasing its customers, factories turning out similar products have gone to the wall in Peterboro, Chatham, Walkerton, Ayton, Brandon and one in Brantford. The company built up a profitable foreign trade, the products of the Brantford Cordage Company being shipped to Argentina, Chili, South Africa, Algeria, France, Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Australia and Greece. Last year the company received the first order from Russia since 1914. It is announced that practically the whole of their output for this year will be required to meet the orders in Canada, and the foreign business will have to be temporarily suspended.

This extraordinary growth and prosperity is a tribute to the sterling business qualities of the president and general manager of the company, C. L. Messecar. The success of the company is entirely due to his business acumen, tenacity of purpose in the face of discouraging conditions, his firm belief that there was a place for such a business in this country, and that it could be developed, no matter how fierce the competition, by careful management and the turning out of a product which would command repeat orders and create confidence in the firm. The Brantford Cordage Company has demonstrated, and remains a complete demonstration, that a properly managed business, turning out what the country needs, can prosper in Canada without tariff protection and in competition with all comers.

## Manitoba Rate Agreement

Acting on behalf of the government of Manitoba, F. H. Chrysler, K.C., on July 24, filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners, at Ottawa, an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada the decision given by the board through Chairman Sir Henry Drayton, in 1917, that the agreement entered into by the Manitoba government and the Canadian Northern Railway, in 1901, with regard to freight rates upon the company's lines in Manitoba, was not binding upon the Railway Commission in its consideration of freight rates.

The agreement between the Manitoba government and the C.N.R. provided for a reduction in rates between Port Arthur and points in Manitoba of four cents per 100 pounds on grain, and 15 per cent. of the tariff then in force on other commodities, the reductions to remain in force up to 1930. The agreement was ratified by the Manitoba legislature and the Dominion parliament. In 1917 the railways asked for a general increase in freight rates, and the Railway Commission decided that in fixing rates the Commission was bound by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, but not the Manitoba agreement. An appeal from this decision was entered by the Manitoba government in 1918, but the statutory suspension of agreements owing to war conditions led also to a suspension of the appeal. With the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement the way is clear to go on with the appeal in connection with the Manitoba agreement. The validity of this agreement is a matter of much controversy, into which an abundance of political feeling has been injected, and even now the procedure of the Bracken government is being criticized. Premier Bracken, however, states that he has acted on the best legal advice, and that the government is prepared to insist upon fulfilment of the agreement.

## Pool Elects Directors

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Regina, July 25.—The 16 directors who will guide the destinies of the Saskatchewan wheat pool were elected on Tuesday, July 22, when the ten delegates representing each of the 16 electoral districts met simultaneously at central points in their districts. In all but two districts directors were chosen from among the elected delegates. In District No. 6 and 11, the delegates went outside the meeting to choose their representatives. Five members of the provisional board were returned and will sit on the board during the ensuing year, viz.: A. E. Wilson, Indian Head, president of the provisional board; A. J. McPhail, Regina, vice-president; L. C. Brouillette, secretary; R. S. Dundas, Pelly; and R. J. Moffat, Bradwell.

A final meeting of the provisional board was held in Regina on Thursday, July 24, for the purpose of cleaning up outstanding matters of business before handing the administration of the pool over to the new directorate which met on the following day and took possession. During the present week the new board will be engaged in building up an organization and matters vital to the association, including the selection of a general manager and other administrative officers; the consideration of an agreement for the purpose of forming a joint selling agency with the Manitoba and Alberta pools and handling arrangements with the elevator companies.

The following directors were elected: District No. 1, Edward B. Ramsay, Fillmore; No. 2, A. F. Sproule, La Fleche; No. 3, Herbert Smyth, Shaunavon; No. 4, Alfred E. Bye, Pennant; No. 6, A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; No. 7, R. S. Dundas, Pelly; No. 8, Allan Lefebvre, Cymric; No. 9, Brooksbank Catton, Hanley; No. 10, James H. Robson, Leney; No. 11, Harry Marsh, Herschel; No. 12, L. C. Brouillette, Landis; No. 13, R. J. Moffat, Bradwell; No. 14, A. J. McPhail, Regina; No. 15, Thomas Bibby, Prince Albert; No. 16, J. H. Wesson, Maidstone.

## McPhail Elected President

A. J. McPhail, was elected president of the pool by unanimous vote of the directors at their meeting on July 25.

Mr. McPhail was secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and he has handed in his resignation from that position. A. E. Wilson, provisional president of the pool, declined to stand for re-election when his name was put forward.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, L. C. Brouillette, Landis, former vice-president of the Farmers' Union; executive, R. S. Dundas, Pelly; A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; Harry Marsh, Herschel.

## Farmers' Co-operatives

The man who thinks co-operation in the United States is a one-horse show will get a first-class shock when he reads the report recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the success of farmers' co-operative enterprises during 1920. There are over 10,000 of these co-operatives in the United States, and 8,313 of them reporting transacted a business of \$1,700,000,000. The government experts agree that the business of the 2,000 societies which have not yet reported, will run the total well up over \$2,000,000,000.

The farmers' co-operative activities follow four main lines of marketing besides a large amount of collective purchasing, says the All-American Co-operative Commission. Figures compiled by the government show that there are 2,600 co-operatives for the handling and marketing of grain, 1,841 for dairy products, 1,182 for livestock, and 956 for the growing, grading and marketing of fruits and vegetables. The grain co-operatives did almost an even half-billion dollars worth of business during the year, while dairy products and fruit and vegetable co-operatives each handled around \$300,000,000 for the same period.

The farmers are not only learning to get more for their crops through co-operative producers' societies, but they are also cutting down their expenses by the co-operative purchase of farm and home supplies. There are about 1,000 such co-operatives now serving the farmers of the country, doing a business of \$50,000,000 a year. While politicians are failing or refusing to give the farmers needed legislative relief, thousands of them are working out their own salvation through the co-operative movement.

## Peculiarity of the Season

In regard to the oft-repeated complaint from poultry raisers that hatches this spring were lacking in vitality, Prof. Hermer has the following to say:

"The occurrence of unsatisfactory hatches is quite a common thing this spring all through the West. In fact, it is not confined to the West alone this year. Reports of poor hatches are coming in from the South and from the East. The general complaint seems to be a heavier percentage of fully formed chicks dead in the shell. We consider this due very largely to the extreme backward weather this spring. The cold weather in April and May, and lack of green feed were the chief drawbacks. Just as soon as the warmer weather comes along with plenty of green feed the fertility and hatching will both come back to normal. The fertility may be fairly high even under adverse conditions like we had this spring, but the hatching is always poor, and the warm weather and green feed will show the influence of these more than the fertility.

"It is sometimes claimed incubated hatched chicks lack in vigor and vitality, but we personally believe that a good deal of the vitality of the mature bird depends on the care and attention the bird gets during the early stages of its life and during the growing season."

A large export business in poultry products is being built up by Saskatchewan farmers, according to the careful supervision of the Provincial Marketing Department. From April 1 to May 31 of this year, 45 cars of eggs were shipped from different points in southern Saskatchewan. In addition approximately 38 to 40 cars of eggs were shipped from the northern half of the province during the same period.



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 30, 1924

## Organized Wheat Buying

The proposal emanating from the executive of the British Independent Labor Party, which was commented upon in The Guide of March 5, that a wheat-buying monopoly should be established in Britain which would deal directly with the wheat pools of Western Canada, seems to be making headway. During the debate on imperial preference in the British House of Commons, ex-premier Baldwin, after speaking on behalf of "free trade within the Empire," said:

Is it not possible to enter into some arrangement with the Dominions by which the enormous amount of foodstuffs which we require today may be obtained solely from them by bringing them into the country at cost price, and distributing them with the least possible margin?

This statement elicited cries of "Socialism" from the Labor benches, and the chancellor of the exchequer, Philip Snowden, promising that the government would give the matter "serious consideration," went on to say that the government had already submitted to the Dominion governments a proposal of a definite character along the lines suggested by Mr. Baldwin.

On July 8, in the Canadian House, Mr. Meighen referred to this announcement by the British chancellor of the exchequer, and asked if the government had received a proposal. In reply Premier King said:

The government has received from the British government an intimation to the effect that the British government desired to appoint a committee to consider the one question of the marketing of overseas produce in Great Britain; the communication asked whether the Dominions would be prepared to name members of a committee to deal with that one question. The government has replied that as respects Canada we would cordially accept the proposal and would be prepared to name two members of the committee when it is about to be formed.

Mr. Baldwin simply repeated the proposal which Premier Bruce, of Australia, made to the Imperial Economic Conference. It is the idea of the Independent Labor Party transformed into a kind of imperial preference, and it seems necessary to point out that the proposal of the I.L.P. contemplated no such restriction of the scheme to the Dominions. The New Leader, official organ of the I.L.P., makes this perfectly clear. It says:

Our scheme contemplated, as Mr. Baldwin's does, that the British Board of Supply would deal directly with the Dominions in organizing its imports. It certainly did not contemplate exclusive dealing. It would contract for a fair price, to take all their produce. But it would make its treaties also with the Russian Co-operatives for the supply of wheat, and it is nonsense to suppose that it could ignore the Argentine and the United States. As Socialists, we have no superstitions about free imports, but equally we are not going to blend our scheme with Imperialism.

As the scheme has entered the sphere of practical politics it has become one of importance for the farmers of Western Canada and a question for the wheat pools to consider, but there must be no delusions as to the attitude and purpose of the British plan. The I.L.P. executive, in their pamphlet, A Socialist Policy for Agriculture, in which the scheme is explained, point out that in Russia wheat exports are "under the control of a single exporting organization representing the government and the peasant co-operative producers," and that in Canada, the United States and Australia, the farmers are forming wheat pools "to control export in the producers' interests." To meet this situation, the pamphlet says, "a single buying organization offers the only prospect of defence. . . . The consumer also must or-

ganize, and that on a national scale." The scheme is thus approached from the standpoint of defence; it is proposed to meet organized selling with organized buying, and in this manner to eliminate speculation and to stabilize prices.

## Up to the Government

Referring to the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement the Montreal Gazette says:

Railway rates as fixed by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement in 1897, are again in force. They are in force not because they are fair and equitable, not because they are of general application to all points reached by rail West of Port Arthur, but because the Progressives have demanded their pound of flesh, and the government is too feeble to refuse. It is one more illustration, added to many previously given, that the Progressive group dominate the situation at Ottawa, and that Mr. Mackenzie King exercises no greater freedom than a tethered horse. . . . Parliament ought to abrogate the Crow's Nest Pass compact.

This tribute to their strength at Ottawa, from the enemy, ought to be gratifying to the Progressives, and their supporters in the constituencies, whatever the Liberals and the prime minister may think of the implication that, if they had had their way, the agreement would not have been restored. Parliament, of course, has the power to abrogate the agreement, but there is no ground for the complacent assumption that if the question had been placed before parliament the agreement would not have been restored. For all the Gazette or anybody else knows to the contrary, the restoration of the agreement represents the will of parliament, at any rate the will of the House of Commons.

It is the expression of opinions such as these by the Gazette and other mouthpieces of the big interests, that is giving the railways courage in their defiance of the law and their refusal to apply the rates of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement as they were applied prior to suspension of the agreement in 1918. The railways have established discriminative rates by an interpretation of the agreement which is not in accordance with the rulings of the Railway Commission, nor in accordance with the practice of the railways from the inception of the agreement up to its suspension in 1918. For example: The agreement rate on agricultural implements from Toronto to Winnipeg is 68½ cents per hundred pounds, and that rate previously applied also to Brantford. Today, the rate from Toronto is the agreement rate of 68½ cents, while the rate from Brantford is 82½ cents per hundred pounds. A similar discrimination exists in shipments to Calgary and Edmonton; the former gets the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates, the latter does not.

According to the Montreal Gazette the restoration of the agreement is the result of political influence, and that alone. The railways seem to think the same. They apparently believe they can with impunity follow a course which if followed by less powerful or less wealthy corporations, would meet with swift retribution. They are defying the law because they do not agree with it. They have the right of carrying their case before the proper legal tribunal, but they prefer to challenge the whole of constituted authority. It is reported that the Railway Commission will hear the protests against the discriminations in rates established by the railways, but the Commission's rulings on the matter are on record, and the action of the railways is in flat defiance of those rulings. The matter is one for the government

to handle and to handle right. If there is any "majestic equality" in the law the railways ought to be made to feel it.

## H.B.R. in Cold Storage

The Hudson Bay Railway will not be completed while the King government is in power; it will be a long time before any government in Canada will undertake the responsibility of completing this northern outlet to the European market unless there is a decided change in public opinion, not only in Eastern Canada but even in the prairie provinces as well. This is the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the debate on the question which took place in the House of Commons, on July 16, just three days before parliament prorogued. The lobby against the Hudson Bay Railway has for the time being proved successful.

The debate in the House was provoked by the following resolution introduced by Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert: "In the opinion of this House, failure to complete the Hudson Bay Railway means a serious loss to the people of Western Canada." As the resolution was moved as the House was going into committee of supply, the government insisted on treating it as a want-of-confidence motion, although it was not intended as such, and the best British practice does not regard it as such. Furthermore, the official opposition did not regard it as such, all voting against the motion.

However the resolution may be regarded from the technical standpoint of parliamentary procedure, it served to make clear the views of the various parties in regard to the Hudson Bay Railway. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways, in voicing the views of the government, declared his friendship for the Hudson Bay Railway, but repeated the statement that "the parliament of Canada, as now constituted, will not vote money for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway at the present time. Perhaps another parliament may be more friendly." He urged the supporters of the Hudson Bay Railway to continue their educational campaign and to lay particular stress on the value of the railway as a colonization agency. Mr. Graham's statement plainly indicates that the Liberal party, or a very large portion of that party, will not support an appropriation for the completion of the road to the Bay, or it may mean that there is so much opposition inside the government itself that it has never been put before the caucus. At any rate it is clear that the King government has no intention of completing the road.

Sir Henry Drayton, former Conservative finance minister, declared "There is no reasonable hope that this government or any other government which has the interests of the entire Dominion in its control, can at the present time contemplate the completion of that railway. . . . In my opinion, it will not be in the comparatively near future, or in a period of time in which my honorable friend (Mr. Ward, of Dauphin) will see useful results flowing from the enterprise."

These views from the spokesmen of the Liberal and Conservative parties, are very clear-cut and emphatic. It is hard to believe that only a few years ago the leaders of both of these parties were touring the prairie provinces and assuring the people that if returned to power they would proceed immediately with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, which they regarded as a national necessity, and that they



considered the route to be quite feasible. Furthermore, the platforms of both parties and the avowed policy of both parties has for years been that the railway should be built. There has been no change in the official evidence as to the feasibility of the route, and neither of the parties offers any explanation of the extraordinary political somersault which they have taken with such remarkable agility, and with even more remarkable unanimity.

Perhaps a partial explanation of the antagonism displayed towards the Hudson Bay Railway may be gathered from the official vote on the resolution. The vote stood 20 in favor, 79 opposed, 8 paired, making a total of 107 out of a House of 235 members. Less than half the members were on the job when this vote was being taken. Every Liberal and every Conservative voted against the resolution. The 20 votes in favor were the following: From Manitoba, Bancroft, Beaubien, Brown, Bird, Forke, Hoey, Lovie, Milne, Steedsman, Ward; from Saskatchewan, Campbell, Carmichael, Davies, Gould, Knox, McConica, Sales, Stewart; from Alberta, Speakman; from Ontario, Fansher (Progressive), McTaggart, of Maple Creek, and Shaw, of Calgary, voted against the resolution. Messrs. Gardiner, Lucas and Spencer, of Alberta, and Evans, of Saskatchewan, were paired. This accounts for but 25 of the votes from the prairie provinces which are represented by 43 members in the House. When out of a House of 235 members only 10 from Manitoba, 8 from Saskatchewan, 1 from Alberta and 1 from Ontario; or a total of 20, are on hand to support the Hudson Bay Railway, the government may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that it is not a pressing need. Sir Henry Drayton had good ground for his remarks. If the vote in the House may be taken as a mirror of public opinion, the Hudson Bay Railway may be completed in time to be of service to our grand-children,

but not in time to interest the present generation.

### Curbing the Senate

In one respect the Senate deserves the thanks of the Canadian people. Through the exercise of its constitutional autocratic power during the past session, the Senate has brought itself into real conflict with the public. The majority of the senators, under the leadership of Sir James Loughheed, not only slaughtered a number of much-needed branch lines of the Canadian National Railway, but rejected other important legislation as well. The government and the popularly-elected House have been treated to a dose of autocracy which has finally exhausted the patience of the government. On Saturday, July 19, just before the governor-general prorogued the House, Premier King made a mild declaration of war against the Senate in the following words:

Hon members will recall that at the close of last session, and at the close of the preceding session, bills which were passed by this House and which touched matters that are vital to the electorate, failed of enactment owing to the action of the Senate chamber. This year we have cases of bills that have passed this House at three separate sessions of parliament, and which have been rejected each time by the second chamber. I think we owe it to the people of the country to see to the supremacy of this elective chamber in parliament with respect to laws of this kind. I would assure the House that when parliament re-assembles steps will be taken by the government to obtain, if possible, means whereby bills may pass, by and with the consent of the House of Commons, under conditions similar in principle to those which have been sanctioned by the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Mr. King's declaration indicates a move in the right direction, but public opinion, in this part of Canada at least, will regard it as entirely inadequate. In Great Britain, in 1910, following an historic battle between the Commons and Lords, the veto of the

Lords was curbed. After a bill has passed the House of Commons for the third time it cannot again be vetoed by the House of Lords, but becomes law without the sanction of the Upper House. To curb the Canadian Senate in the same fashion is hardly even a half-way measure. What is needed, and has been needed for many years, is an actual, definite and concrete reform of that strange political workhouse itself. It is the most autocratic legislative chamber in the world, of comparatively little use, and entirely out of place in a democratic country.

Mr. King announced that prior to the next session of parliament the government would consider in what form the matter would be brought before the House. The limitation of the senatorial veto is only one part of the necessary program for reforming the upper chamber. Not only should the veto of the Senate be limited, but the method of political appointment should be abolished, and life appointment should be abolished. At the present time a considerable number of the senators, by reason of their great age and physical infirmities, are incapable of discharging their duties. There is also quite a number of senators so blind in their political partisanship as to be of little use in a chamber which was created to be "the sober second thought in legislation." Less than half of the members in the Senate are really capable of rendering the service to the nation which, under our constitution the Senate was intended to render, namely, that of giving careful and unbiased consideration to legislation, and thus giving material aid in bettering the laws of the land. Mr. King will find widespread support if he will tackle the Senate problem courageously and with a real measure of public support he can secure the necessary amendments to the B.N.A. Act, not only to curb the Senate's veto but to reform that body so that in years to come it may serve a useful purpose in our legislative machinery.



It may not be as dead as it looks



# The Senate of Canada

THE Canadian Senate as it exists today is the product of Confederation, but the fathers of Confederation were not responsible for introducing into Canada the bicameral legislature. Representative institutions in this country were first granted by the British government to Nova Scotia in 1758, and New Brunswick in 1784, and in both cases the legislature consisted of a lower chamber elected on a restricted franchise and an upper chamber nominated by the Crown. The Constitutional Act of 1791 created Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec), and established in both, legislatures similar to those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. When British Columbia became a British colony with representative government in 1856, it was given a legislature with an elected lower house and a nominated upper house, but the people of the Pacific province had no liking for the bicameral system, and in 1869, before entering Confederation, they secured from the British government the right to abolish the upper chamber. Prince Edward Island also started out with an elected lower chamber and a nominated upper chamber. In 1862, the upper chamber was made elective, and remained so after the Island entered Confederation in 1873. When Manitoba was made a province in 1870, the legislature consisted of two houses on the usual model but the upper chamber never amounted to much and it disappeared in 1876. Today only two of the provinces of Canada have bicameral legislatures—Quebec and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick abolished her upper chamber in 1892, and that of Prince Edward Island was amalgamated with the lower chamber in 1893, the Island preserving the curious institution of a legislature composed of 15 assemblymen, and 15 councillors, the latter elected on a property franchise the former on adult suffrage.

The legislative councils in Upper and Lower Canada were a fruitful source of trouble and were one of the causes of the political disturbances of Papineau in Quebec and Mackenzie in Ontario. In his celebrated report on the political discontent and working of government in Canada, Lord Durham said: "The legislative council was practically hardly anything but a veto in the hands of public functionaries on all the acts of that popular branch of the legislature in which they were always in a minority. . . . The attempt to invest a few persons, distinguished from their fellow-colonists neither by birth nor hereditary property, and often only transiently connected with the country, with such a power, seems only calculated to ensure jealousy and bad feelings in the first instance, and collision at last."

## The Legislative Union

The Act of Union of 1840, gave to the united provinces of Ontario and Quebec a legislature of the customary type, but the members of the upper chamber, instead of being appointed by the governor-general on his own responsibility, were appointed by him on the advice of the government, the constitutional idea being, by this means, to keep the elected lower house superior. The theory did not work out in practice, as indeed it never does with a chamber for life, and in 1848, the Liberals (Rouges as they were called in Lower Canada and "Clear Grits" in Upper Canada) came into power and found themselves in a minority in the upper chamber. They recommended the appointment of 12 additional members of the council and precipitated a political crisis. The platform of the Liberals promulgated in 1851 included: An elected legislative council, and power for the legislature to alter or repeal any act or charter, imperial or otherwise affecting only Canada, (that is, Ontario and Quebec) which the Imperial parliament itself might alter or repeal. In other words they demanded the right to amend the constitution.

## An Elective Upper House

The demand for an elected legislative council was conceded, and in 1856, under

## Beginning With the Confederation Ideal of a Body Above Political Partisanship, the Senate Has Become a Mere Instrument of the Party System---By J. T. Hull

the authority of an Imperial act, the united provinces passed an act providing for a partly elected council. Between 1856 and Confederation, two elections were held, and the standing of the council in 1867 was 23 appointed and 28 elected. The franchise for elected members was the same as for members of the legislative assembly, and the term of legislative councillors was limited to eight years.

The change from a nominated to an elected legislative council was not secured from the British government without a struggle. The British ruling classes were exceedingly reluctant to give way to the demand for representative and responsible government in Canada and the legislative council appointed by the Crown was held on to tenaciously as ensuring Imperial control. When Lord Gosford was appointed governor-general in 1835, William IV said to him, according to Lord Broughton, in his *Recollections of a Long Life*: "Mind what you are about in Canada. By God! I will never consent to alienate the Crown lands nor to make the council elective. Mind me, my lord, the cabinet is not my cabinet; they had better take care or, by God, I will have them impeached. You are a gentleman, I believe, I have no fear of you; but take care of what you are about." This was the King's emphatic, if in-

elegant, reply to the stated grievances of the legislative assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, that the legislative council had "utterly failed," that it "perpetuated a system of discord and contention," and that "the restoration of legislative harmony and good government required its reconstruction on the elective principle."

## Confederation Resolutions

In September 1864, the maritime provinces held a conference at Charlottetown to consider the question of the federation of those provinces. The united provinces of Ontario and Quebec asked permission to join in the conference. The request was granted and the outcome was the historic conference at Quebec in October of the same year, in which the articles of Confederation were drafted, and which included the following:

"There shall be a general legislature or parliament for the federated provinces composed of a legislative council and a House of Commons.

"For the purpose of forming the legislative council the federated provinces shall be considered as composed of three divisions: (1) Upper Canada, (2) Lower Canada, (3) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; each division with an equal representation in the legislative council.

"Upper Canada shall be represented in the legislative council by 24 members, Lower Canada by 24 members, and the three maritime provinces by 24 members, of which Nova Scotia shall have 10, New Brunswick 10, and Prince Edward Island 4 members.

"The Northwestern Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver (then two separate colonies) shall be admitted into the union on such terms and conditions as the parliament of the federated provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty, and in the case of the provinces of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the legislatures of such provinces.

"The members of the legislative council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the general government, and shall hold office during life. But that if any legislative councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of parliament fail to give his attendance in the state council, his seat shall thereby become vacant."

## Provincial Nominations

The remainder of the resolutions relating to the legislative council refer to the qualifications of members but there is one other resolution which deserves to be quoted in full because it has been the subject of much discussion regarding the intentions of the fathers of Confederation. It is known as resolution 14, and it reads:

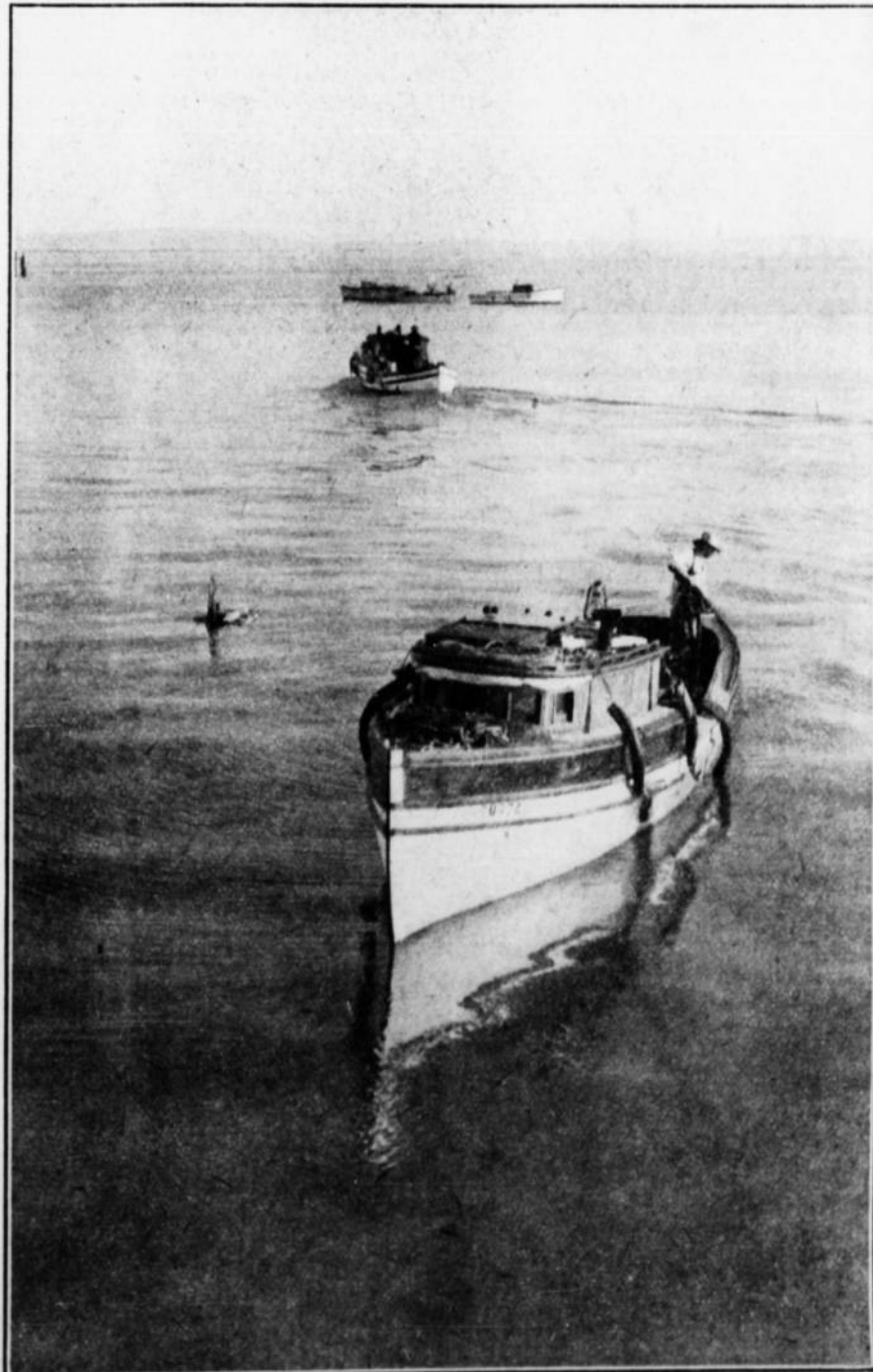
"The first selection of the members of the legislative council shall be made, except as regards Prince Edward Island, from the legislative councillors of the various provinces, so long as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve. Such members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the general government, upon the nomination of their respective local governments, and in such nomination due regard shall be had to the claims of the members of the legislative council of the Opposition in each province, so that all political parties may as nearly as possible be equally represented."

Out of these resolutions the present Canadian Senate emerged and the resolutions clearly indicate the ideal in the minds of the fathers of Confederation. They desired a Senate appointed by the Crown on the advice of the government, that representation in the Senate should be equal for the various sections of the country, and that the first senators should be nominated by the provincial governments, and that party politics should be kept in the background in making the nominations. It has been contended by some that the provision for nomination by provincial governments indicated an inclination to favor that method as a permanent form of appointment to the Senate, but the resolution distinctly states that only the first appointments should be so made. In any case, whatever may have been the intention of the fathers, the two political parties took care that the plan was only used once.

## Confederation a Treaty

When the resolutions of the conference came before the parliament of the united provinces an effort was made to secure the elective principle for the upper chamber but without success. Even that stalwart Liberal, George Brown, declared that he had been converted to the nominative system. An elective Senate, he said, might encroach upon the powers of the popular chamber; it might claim that because it was elected it was as representative of the people as the lower house, and might "bring to a stop the whole machinery of government." Another reason given by Brown, was that the electoral districts for senators would be so large that only men with a superfluity of money would face the cost of an election, and consequently the Senate would become the representative of wealth rather than people. Thus the Liberals threw overboard a principle for which they had contended before the rebellions of 1837, and had won in 1856.

Continued on Page 10



Fishing Craft off the British Columbia Coast



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# Concreting the Trench Silo

As Inside Surfaces Must Be Kept Clear, Concrete Lining for Trench Silo Resolves Itself into a Matter of the Cheapest Form of Retaining Wall Capable of Withstanding Earth Pressure

THE trench silo has come to stay in Western Canada. One thing alone—its freedom from frost troubles—will earn it a permanent place. Hundreds of farmers in the three prairie provinces have given the trench silo a trial in the last few years and the verdict is, almost unanimously, "satisfied."

In one respect, however, it is found wanting. It lacks in durability. Walls cave in, and after a few years use, especially in gravelly subsoils, the silo degenerates into a hole in the ground. Then the owner's trouble with spoilage and waste begins, and he faces the problem of lining the silo or digging another hole in the ground to go through the same process again. Where the matter of cash outlay is the one paramount question, the decision will be for a new trench. But that has its drawbacks, for no one favors the idea of a farm steading cluttered up with unsightly excavations, and besides, the repetition of this work every four or five years in time equals the amount of extra labor required to make one durable cement-walled trench.

In planning such a silo there are practically no examples to go by in Western Canada. The very idea of the trench silo is so new that most of the original structures are still in their first stages of usefulness. The accompanying illustration, however, shows the simplest form of concrete wall which can be depended on to resist earth pressure when the silo is empty.

It is contemplated that most farmers will choose to do the work themselves. It has been said that anyone can mix and place concrete. That is almost true. It should be added, however, that it is essential as well that one observe a few elementary principles, have good common sense and use good judgment. Armed with these three qualifications, the average man who can follow simple directions can make good at an ordinary concrete job.

### Reinforcing

Reinforced concrete differs from plain concrete in that the concrete is usually in the form of beams, slabs and girders, and has imbedded in it steel rods or some other form of tension reinforcement. Concrete has great ability to withstand compressive stress, and for ordinary construction, where there is only this stress to be considered, the concrete in itself is sufficient. Where the concrete is subject to stresses in tension it must be rein-

forced. There is no dodging this rule.

To illustrate what is meant by the above. A sidewalk with a light load on top and with earth pressure on the bottom needs no reinforcement. On the other hand a concrete beam supported at the ends, and with a load in the middle is stressed both in tension and compression, and to take care of the tension, steel is placed in the beam as near the bottom as feasible.

It would be impossible to go into the details of reinforced design in the course of this article, but a few outstanding remarks concerning the construction, however, are very necessary.

### Design

The design must be carefully followed, that is, the reinforcement must be placed in the exact position shown, and be of a size equal to or greater than that specified. The reason for this is obvious. Reinforcing is designed to stand a certain stress; failure to place it where the stress occurs or to substitute lighter steel will result in cracked and falling walls.

### Construction

Forms should be well constructed and when in place should be braced to withstand the load imposed on them by the wet concrete before it gets a chance to set. It is advisable on a small job such as the one in question, to make the wall form in small sections and pour the wall continuous from top to bottom in say lengths of 10 feet. Joints should be made by nailing a strip on the inside of each end of the form so that when removed there would be a check or depression in the finished concrete, and when the next form to it is poured the concrete would enter this and make a sort of tongue-and-groove joint.

The joints may be made horizontally, and this method may be desired. Care should be taken to avoid a joint in the concrete at the bevelled corner at the base of the wall. The disadvantage of this method lies in the fact that a large amount of concrete has to be poured at once, which is quite difficult with hand mixing. The advantage lies in the fact that the forms may be built up in sections, and after the concrete has set may be moved up and used again. The toe may be constructed solid if no floor is to be made.

### Concrete Mixing and Placing

Too much stress cannot be laid on using clean materials. To use sand containing quantities of clay, loam, or other ingredients, is fatal to the

strength of the concrete. Good, clean materials must be used if the job is to be a success. The amount of water must be carefully regulated. Too much water is as injurious as too little. In fact if water is present to excess in the concrete it will float a considerable quantity of the cement out of the concrete with a corresponding decrease in strength of the structure, and a waste of money beside. A safe rule is that when well mixed the concrete will be of such consistency that it can be spaded nicely around the reinforcing.

To be safe use the 1, 2, 4 mixture; one of cement, two of sand, four of gravel. If it is desired to make a floor slab a leaner mix of 1, 2½, 5 or 1, 3, 6 may be used, but nothing less than 1, 2, 4 should be used for reinforced walls.

### Reinforcing

The reinforcing should be clean and free from rust or scale. It should be placed in the forms as indicated in the design and securely fastened with wire so as to remain in position with the concrete entering the forms.

### Construction Joints

Where construction joints are made the surface must be thoroughly cleaned before placing fresh concrete. The white scum which sometimes accumulates must be all taken off and the surface thoroughly wet down before resuming pouring. The scum should be cleaned off before it has a chance to harden in place.

### Cost

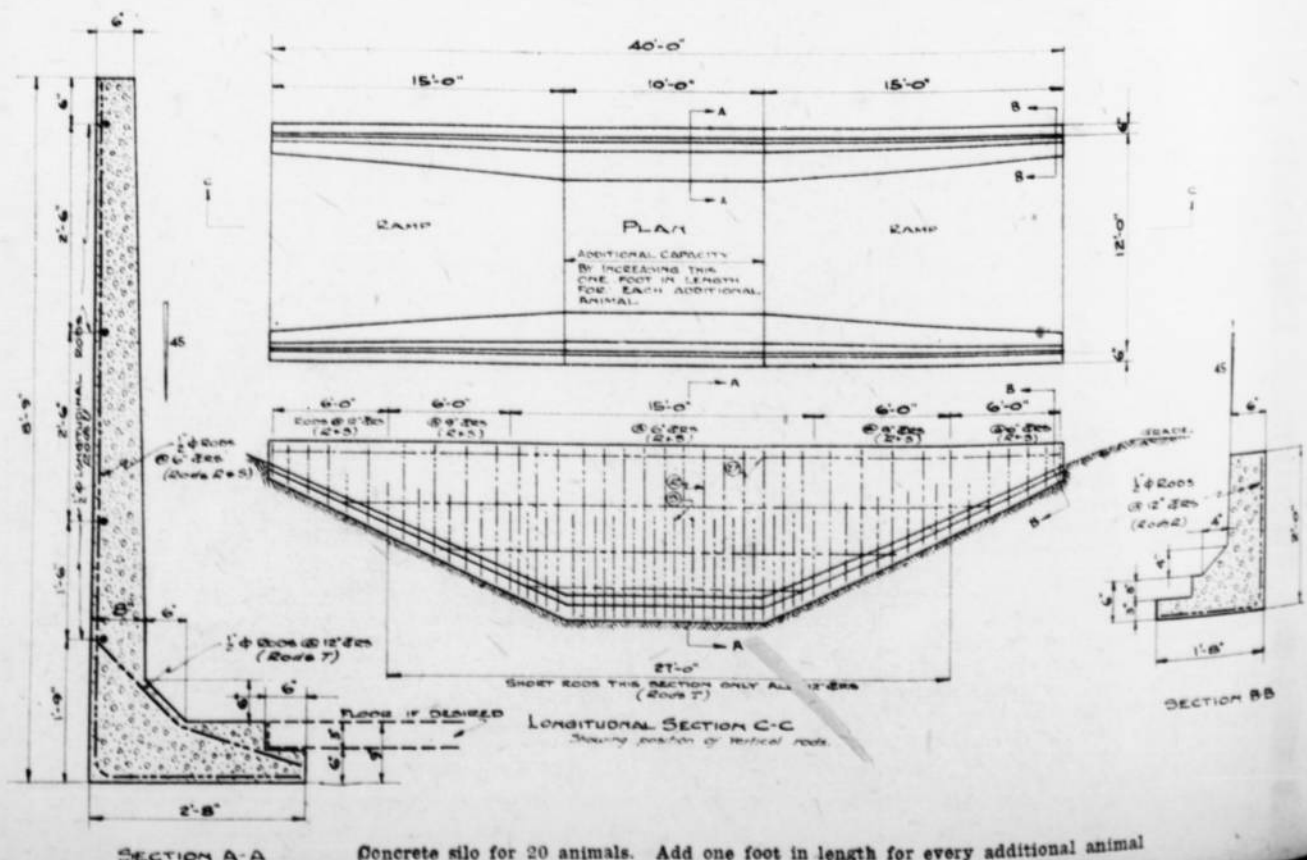
The cost will depend upon the location, the distance to and from the job and the availability of materials, i.e., water, sand and stone. Using unit costs of: cement, \$3.50 per bbl.; stone, \$4.00 per cu. yd.; sand, \$2.50 per cu. yd.; and reinforcing steel, 10¢ per lb., the material cost works out about \$215.

The bill of materials required follows:

- 16 30ft ½-in. round reinforcing steel
- 17 bags of cement
- 5½ cu. yds. sand
- 11 yds. gravel

This quantity does not provide for waste or for flooring.

Here is a hint that might be useful in The Guide. To cure scours in calves use one teaspoon of liquid cheese rennet to each feed until scouring stops, usually the second dose will do it. I have never known it fail in my 15 years of raising pail-fed calves, and I am never without a bottle of rennet and spoon in my calf stable.—W. W. Shaw, Kitseoty, Alta.





# Saskatchewan's Finest Herd

*Gilchrist Bros. Employ Progressive Ideas to Meet Rising Costs in Raising Commercial Cattle on Their Ranch in the Cypress Hills---By P. M. Abel*

Spaying is an art easy for the experienced stockman to acquire. Chester says he can do 120 in a day, and as a rule their losses from the operation are not over one per cent. He practiced first on the carcasses when they were butchering at the ranch.

To show me just how simple it was, he ran a couple of heifers through the squeeze gate and operated on them. One vertical cut over the left flank opens the hide, another cut goes through the "striding"—stockmen glory in these descriptive terms: to have called it the "peritoneum" would have been insufferably highbrow. From the one incision both left and right ovary, or "seed" as Chester would insist, are extracted. The only instrument is a hay fork tine, straightened, one end forged into an inch ring and the inner surface of the ring sharpened to a knife edge. The only other requirements are a basin full of antiseptic and a tar brush to coat the sewn wound.

"Our spays feed like hogs," the boys declare. "They do better on grass than steers, and when it comes to fattening them we find that they will stand pushing better. A spay does not go off feed as easily as a steer when overcrowded."

## Have Tried Finishing

They know whereof they speak in praising the feeding value of spays for they have tried it on a fairly extensive scale in the last two years. Previous to the passing of the Fordney tariff the Gilchrist cattle went mostly to the States, because only in the big markets of that country could they get the premium for their high grade cattle. Winnipeg or Moose Jaw would discriminate against spays just as they do against any other class of heifers because Canadian buyers are not educated to their value.

Partly to find an outlet for their premium cattle, Chester Gilchrist fed 100 head under covered sheds at the Moose Jaw stock yards two winters ago, and again, last year at Beausejour, Man., within easy reach of the Winnipeg yards, another big bunch was fed. As a feeding enterprise it was not a distinct success because they had to buy every bit of roughage and concentrate that went into the animals. Screenings from the Moose Jaw elevators at \$8.00 per ton made the first enterprise look promising, but the supply gave out and the screenings had to be hauled from Fort William, raising the cost to \$20 per ton laid down at Moose Jaw. But it wasn't all loss as may be inferred from the fact that they put an average of 167 pounds per animal in 54 days! Some of the steers afterward shown at Regina won \$300 in prize money.

Moral: The profit to be made out of feeding steers goes to the man with low priced roughage and coarse grains to dispose of.

## Wintering in the Hills

Providing winter feed for the 2,400 head of cattle at home requires careful management, for good hay meadows are limited, and although the Gilchrist boys have seeded as much as 300 acres of oats in one year, no rancher can be expected to admit that he can grow feeding grains satisfactorily on any part of his domain. Fact is, some of that 300 acres has been seeded down to brome, but they are not enthusiastic about brome—can't get the tonnage, so they say.

As to the hay. Comes an unbroken spell of sunshine, the boys, with some hired help, can gather in that harvest

Continued on Page 13



A Group of Spayed Heifers

Herd improvement as it is ordinarily practiced limits itself to the use of pure-bred sires. "That's just one end of it," say the Gilchrist Bros. By spaying the less desirable heifers they are continually improving their female stock. Therefore, the spays represent the culls of the herd. Many of the above are from cows which have been added to the herd in recent years and have only one cross of Hereford blood.

as much in every other characteristic as in color. We find it pays when it comes to selling if all the cattle are even in color, size, and general appearance.

"What's more, cross-breeding isn't necessary. We get the size from our whiteface bulls. For the last seven years our steers have averaged never lower than 1,141 pounds, and in one year they went as high as 1,181 pounds, spayed heifers averaging 75 pounds lighter every year."

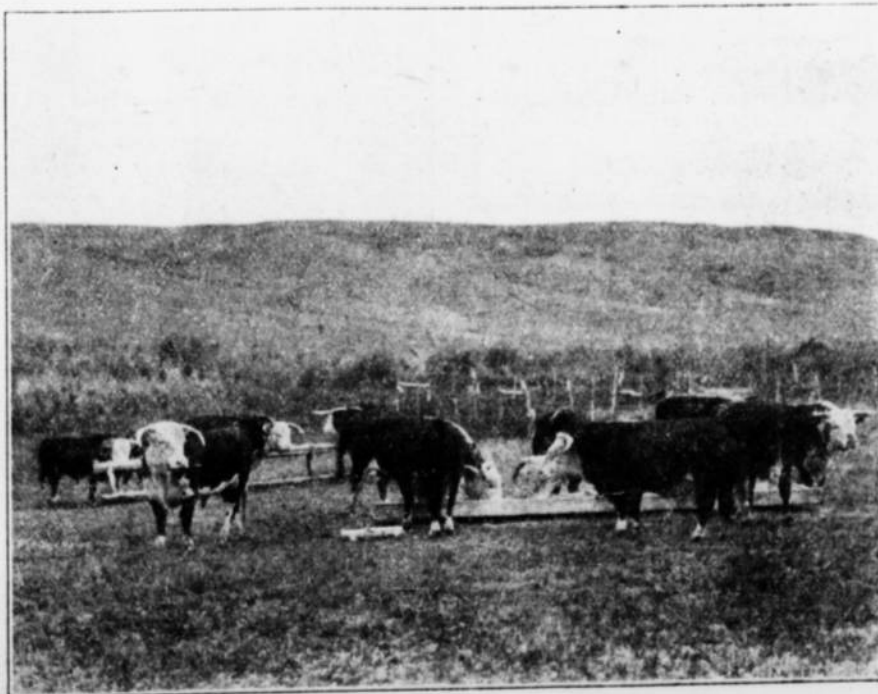
Buying bulls is important business. Only the practiced eye knows how much variation there can be among bulls of one breed. To buy bulls intelligently one must have an even bunch of females and know just the type of sire required to mate with them. The Gilchrists usually buy a car load at a time and use them for three years. They have gone to Iowa and Illinois for car loads of bulls. The bunch of sires at present in service came from High River, Alta. Once, after their bulls have served the allotted span, they switched with a neighbor who had a car load of about the same quality. At other times they have sold used bulls to small ranchers nearby for a fraction of

what they cost in order to build up the quality of the herds in the community.

That sort of thing is going to bring its reward at no very distant date. "We could get together 4,000 cattle in these hills just as good as ours," said Reuben Gilchrist, "and we are looking forward to the formation of an organization something after the style of the rancher's associations in Texas, which gather together their feeder cattle in the fall and invite buyers to come to them. This saves carting steers east to market and west again for winter feeding, to be hauled over the same rails for the third time when they are fat in the spring."

## Herd Improvement Two-Sided

Herd improvement as it is understood on the Canadian range is usually limited to the exclusive use of pure-bred sires. "That's just half the game," says Chester Gilchrist. "As long as a man keeps the poorest females in his herd and breeds from them he will always have some dogies, which he won't be very proud to show. Consequently we divide our heifer calves into two bunches every year and spay the ones of poorest conformation."



A few of the Herd Bulls gather at the Chop Troughs

With the exception of the bull in the left foreground, the rest of the 18 bulls in use at the Gilchrist ranch were bred at High River, Alta., and are a remarkably deep-bodied, large-framed, even bunch of Herefords.

DOWN in the south-west corner of Saskatchewan the ground rises in immense, grass-topped hills to an altitude of 4,000 feet. Deep coulees cut across them in every direction. Stones, brush, and little creeks abound—natural fortifications against the encroachments of the man who wants to turn the sod upside-down.

The cattle ranchers in these Cypress Hills have been experiencing hard times, no less than the farmers about them. Their expenses have been proportionally as high and the price of their product has been, if anything, relatively lower. Only the fact that they had been in the country a long time and were well established when the hard times came has enabled them to stand the gaff. And you'll find this too, just as adverse conditions have driven farmers to all sorts of dodges, sweet clover, wheat pools and the Pacific grain route, so too, these ranchers are applying ingenuity to their business in an endeavor to turn out an article in which there will be a noticeable margin of profit. Get a close-up of any one of the better ranches in this locality—Gilchrist's is a good one to go to—and you will see to what extent this is true.

The Gilchrist ranch, 2,000 acres of deeded land and a township-and-a-half of leased land, lies about 35 miles south of Maple Creek. It is owned and operated by four brothers who came from Nova Scotia in relays from 1900 to 1903, settling on their present property in 1914, when they were thoroughly seasoned in western ways, and, after the manner of Nova Scotians, when they had acquired a reasonable amount of western coin.

## Where the Hereford is Supreme

Go to Gilchrist's if you want to see the merits of the pure-bred sire demonstrated. In that country a pure-bred means a Hereford pure-bred. Anyone of the Gilchrist boys will tell you that they can raise as many calves from two Hereford cows as they can from three Shorthorns. "In the first place," so their story runs, "more of the cows will get in calf. Then if we happen to have a spell of snowy, sleety weather in the spring when the calves are making their appearances, our whiteface calves come through all right, while the mortality among calves of other breeds is high."

"Ride through our 700 breeding cows which have been crossed so many times by Herefords that they are practically pure-bred, and you will hardly find a spoiled udder. Did you ever look closely at well-bred Shorthorns on the range? Well, it is a common thing to have 25 per cent. of the cows with spoiled quarters."

"And lastly, the Hereford is the only range rustler. That means a lot to us for we have probably the most severe range in Western Canada. Our grass is short and sparse—very nutritious, but a cow has to cover a lot of territory to get a fill; we haven't the shelter that they have in the foothills range, and, lastly, the Chinook does not warm things up in winter as it does in Alberta."

## No Cross-Breeding

"What do you think of the policy of crossing occasionally with Shorthorns in order to keep up the size?" I asked Reuben, the oldest brother and president of the company.

"Nothing to it. It looks all right on paper," said he, "but look at the herds on which that policy has been practiced. You will find every color in the rainbow, and they will vary about



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### Offers to Build Bay Road

Information from Ottawa, dated July 24, gives details of a proposition which is being made to the government by a company which would purchase the Hudson Bay Railway. The company would complete the line, develop the harbor works and provide the necessary equipment. As a condition precedent to all this it would put up a bond for \$20,000,000.

People behind the proposition are now said to be in New York, arranging for this bond, and, if it is forthcoming, the government will consider the matter.

The proposed memorandum of agreement provides:

1. That the government is to sell the Hudson Bay line as it now stands for \$1.00.

2. Lease the harbor improvements at Port Nelson and all other ports for \$1.00.

3. That no other company be allowed to build in the territory for the next 21 years.

4. That 10,000 square miles adjacent to the railway be set apart for settlement, and that as each settler locates a full title be given.

5. The company to be empowered to construct branch lines towards Winnipeg and the States, and also to the Pacific Coast. Mineral rights for 10 miles on each side of the road to be allowed.

The company undertakes: (1) to put up a \$20,000,000 bond for specific performance of the contract; (2) to complete the road and Nelson harbor and operate the entire line within two years; (3) spend \$4,000,000 on harbor works and elevators.

In 25 years it would guarantee to return the whole thing to the government if interest were paid on the outlay.

## A Mechanically-Minded Farmer

R. A. Harris, of Springfield, Man., Harnesses Electricity to Minor Chores About the House and Barn



Stopping the Harris Threshing Outfit for a Snack of Lunch

The portable elevator, which he finds a time-saver, may be seen set up to receive grain from the barge.

WHEN a man has a hobby in the mechanical and electrical lines and the time and means to gratify it it is amazing what he can do. The farm offers a wonderful opportunity for that kind of development, and R. A. Harris, at Springhill, Man., has labor-saving conveniences all around his place. Much of his effort has been in connection with his electrical plant. His house is equipped with a Lister automatic lighting plant, operated by a five-horse power engine. He lights his house and barn, workshop, poultry house, and has sufficient power to carry all the lights at once. On a high pole upon his house is a strong light which illuminates his whole yard and dispels the gloom of the darkest night.

With the same power Mr. Harris operates his fanning mill, horse-clippers, cream separator, churn, washing machine, turning lathe and toaster. He has also manufactured electric pads, and an electric blanket for use in case of illness. One night last winter a guest at his house got into the spare bed and was amazed to find the blanket beneath him warm and steadily becoming warmer. This phenomenon was so decidedly out of his line of experience that it caused him considerable anxiety, not to say nervousness. He knew that his host was an electrical wizard, but electric blankets were beyond his ken. Upon enquiry his host explained how to shut off the heat when he was over-warm, and he sank into a deep and satisfactory slumber.

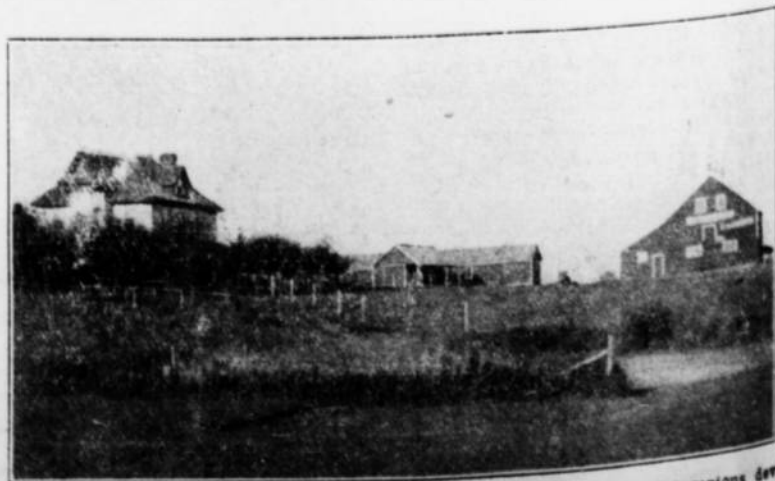
Out in his workshop, Mr. Harris has an ingenious contrivance by which he gets any air pressure he wants to suit his needs in connection with the forge. He has connected up his wife's electric vacuum cleaner by means of a rheostat and thus the vacuum cleaner does double duty without suffering any dam-

age. Electric power drives the pump in the house and another pump in the yard which supplies the water to the barns. The house pump attaches either to the hard water or the soft water pipe merely by the moving of a lever, and the same slight arrangement makes it either power driven or hand driven. Mr. Harris has gone a long way towards electrifying his farmstead, but no doubt he has still other electrical fields to conquer, because he does all his own work, and gets a great deal of pleasure in constructing new appliances and harnessing electricity for new purposes.

### Mechanical Contrivances

In the back of the pantry Mr. Harris has installed a contrivance that is a great convenience to his wife, and would be a boon to any housewife. It is a dumb waiter containing several shelves and operates on pulleys. Food which requires a cool atmosphere is put on the dumb waiter with the same convenience as though it were being placed on the pantry shelf. One pulley and the dumb waiter descends into the cool fruit closet in the basement where it remains until required and is restored to the pantry whenever needed by a gentle pull on the same pulley.

The hot water heating system which is installed throughout the large and handsome brick farm house was not giving Mr. Harris all the satisfaction he expected from it, particularly he felt that he ought to cut down on the expense of the fuel, and he had an idea that the waste straw might be used for heating his house. Turning the matter over in his mind he decided to amplify his heating system and make use of the boiler from an old threshing engine. This he set in brick alongside his hot water boiler and connected it up with the smoke pipe from the original furnace. He now burns loose



Farm buildings of R. A. Harris, in which are installed a number of ingenious devices described in the accompanying article.



straw as fuel which gives a terrific heat and heats his hot water coils through the original furnace. The heat which goes through the smoke pipe now passes through the tubes in his auxiliary, and he has arranged three air circuits in his house by which he has three hot air registers aiding his hot water system in warming the house. He says this is very satisfactory.

#### Tackles Threshing Difficulties

Mr. Harris operates his own threshing machine, and hauls his grain in motor trucks which he has put together out of parts of various broken down automobiles, together with a Smith Form-a-Truck frame. In order to save any delay in the operation of the separator while threshing he has contrived a sort of combination grain storage tank and portable separator which serves his purpose. He took the wheels and axles of an old Gaar-Scott separator and built a miniature elevator on it high enough so that the roof is about level with the top of the bagger attachment. In the top part of this portable elevator he has a wheat bin with capacity of 250 bushels, and the lower part of the structure contains a bunk and the tools required to accompany the threshing outfit. The portable elevator hitches on behind the separator when moving, and when set in position is alongside the bagger from which a three or four-foot spout puts the grain into the roof door of the portable elevator. Alongside is a hinged spout which can be lifted to allow a grain tank or wagon or truck to pass under from which it is filled very rapidly. Mr. Harris finds this equipment saves considerable time in the early morning and gives him more convenience in the operation of his teams in carrying away the grain from the separator. He does custom threshing and he finds that his neighbors like this equipment as well as himself.

#### Treating Fence Posts

Q.—Should fence posts be peeled before being treated with the bluestone process.

A.—Yes.

## Glencarnock Takes to Corn

J. D. McGregor, of the Far-famed Brandon Aberdeen-Angus Farm, Tells of Experiences in Growing Corn on a Large Scale for a Variety of Purposes

**I**t isn't necessary to wait till you can afford a full line of corn machinery before you make a start with that crop," says J. D. McGregor, in reviewing his 15 years' experience with that crop. "We made our start modestly enough. We planted with the ordinary grain drill, stopping up the holes in order to have the rows three feet apart; we cultivated with the ordinary garden seuffer, and many an acre have we cut with the ordinary grain binder. In fact we are putting in 120 acres on our north farms this year with the grain drill.

"Well I remember our first corn planter. I think it was the first one to be brought into the Brandon district. Its coming was such an important event that the I.H.C. sent J. G. Haney up from their farm in North Dakota to instruct us in its use. And, of course, while we still put in corn with the grain drill, the planter has a very special place, and we use it. In weedy ground it pays to have the corn in hills so that it can be cultivated both ways. As a rule corn sown in hills matures earliest.

#### A Certain Development

"When I look back over our 15 years' experience and see the changes that have taken place in our ideas regarding suitable types of corn, I have no hesitancy in saying that we will soon have varieties that will fill every need, and that corn growing will rapidly become one of the leading crops of these three western provinces. A dozen years ago we favored a rank-growing corn and were satisfied to get roasting ears in the favorable years. Nowadays, with the varieties we have, it's the exceptional year when we don't get mature corn for seed. This advance has been made possible because corn, of all the crops with which I am familiar, responds more quickly

to changes in environment, and is more plastic in the hands of the plant breeder. In comparatively recent years, it was thought that corn could be matured only in the most favored states in the Union. Today, it is grown in every state, and the application of the same plant breeding skill can extend the corn belt many miles further north still.

#### Fits in Rotation

"The value of the corn crop with us will not depend on its ability to produce ripe grain for commercial use, but more on its ability to work in on rotation, and at the same time give us a lot of good cheap forage. The experiment stations tell us, and from our own observations we find, that wheat as a rule does better on corn stubble than on summerfallow. A rotation which we have obtained very good results with has been: Corn, small grain seeded down with sweet clover, sweet clover for hay or pasture plowed down late in summer for corn again the following year. Sod, preferably sweet clover or alfalfa, plowed the previous year and well worked, makes excellent corn land. If corn is to be grown on stubble it should be well manured. The manure not only seems to give more growth, but also a more rapid growth which produces earlier ripening corn.

#### 1924 Season Unfavorable

"Corn has made rather a disappointing start, due to the unusually late and cold spring. This condition is not confined to Western Canada, as the July 1 prospects for a crop in the corn belt states is the lowest ever recorded by the crop reports, being only 75 per cent.

"Some of the corn which was sown early on the heavier lands failed to germinate and rotted in the ground owing to the cold backward spring.

## South-west Manitoba's Egg Pool



The first car of eggs shipped co-operatively from Lauder, Man.

**T**HE Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited, opened its first egg station at Lauder, Man., in April. This being our initial attempt at co-operative egg marketing, we approached the project on a very conservative basis, renting a basement which was suitable for the purpose and installing a minimum of equipment and candler appliances to carry on the work of the plant.

We utilized the services of organizations throughout the south-west portion of the province to assist the managing board, D. W. Story and myself, in the signing up of our shippers under contract to September 1. This contract binds the grower to use

small and dirty eggs for home consumption, the gathering of same twice daily, and the marketing at least once per week, in this way guaranteeing the delivery to the plant of a great percentage of high-grade eggs.

We were greatly assisted in this work by the Dominion Livestock Branch, A. C. McCulloch, poultry promoter for Manitoba, covering a great portion of the territory in the interests of the association.

Our organization work was completed with over a car load of eggs per week under contract. We then engaged the services of Alex. Whitton, formerly senior egg inspector, Dominion Livestock Branch, placing him in charge of the grading at the Egg Station, Lauder, and who, with the assistance of some

local young men, soon had an efficient staff of candlers in operation.

We have been advancing to our shippers approximately the local market price of eggs, 16c; we paying all delivery costs and returning the cases, the balance of their remittance they receive every four weeks at the end of each pool period.

We have completed our third pool period, netting our shippers on an average approximately 20 cents per dozen.

We believe we enjoy the confidence and appreciation of our shippers and feel that we have accomplished something materially towards putting egg production on a profitable basis in south-western Manitoba.—W. A. Landreth, Lauder, Man.

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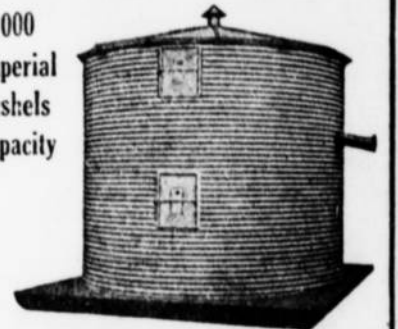


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This was not the fault of the seed, and corn has to have good growing weather to germinate, and in the corn belt states this year some fields had to be sown two and three times.

"Many people in Western Canada are sowing corn this year for the first time, and I hope they will not be discouraged on account of the poor start which corn has made this spring.

"This handicap, late cold spring, may be overcome to a great extent by favorable weather, such as we have had during the first week in July. Corn requires heat, plant food and moisture for rapid growth.

"The continued use of the cultivator—keeping the soil loose on top and free from weeds, so that the crop can develop rapidly—is the most essential thing to do. Corn does not grow in a hard, weedy soil. If northern-grown, early-maturing seed was planted and the fields are being well cultivated, there is a chance of a lot of good feed, if not ripe corn, being harvested. Corn cannot compete with weeds—wild oats, mustard, pigeon grass, quack grass and sow thistle. It is a cultivated and civilized crop, and must not be expected to compete with these outlaws.

#### Keep Cultivators Going

"Corn still has a chance if properly cultivated. In the corn belt they grow corn for the ripe grain alone. In Western Canada the preparation of the land for a grain crop is quite as important as the corn crop. Whether a crop of ripe corn is secured or not, the benefit of clean cultivation in preparing the land for grain will be just as certain, if the cultivators are kept going, and the land free of weeds. Good corn growers in the corn belt take pride in having absolutely clean fields. Not a handful of weeds to an acre. This is accomplished by careful preparation before planting, and thorough cultivation while the corn is small. Little or no hand hoeing or pulling is necessary.

"The corn roots grow near the surface. It will be worth while, if you have never done so, to make this observation. Just scrape the loose soil away from a hill or stalk of corn, and note how near the surface the roots are, and think of the damage, setting back, it will give the corn if cut these roots off. This set of roots that grow near the surface take up the plant food with which the plants make the quick

growth. Deep cultivation is not necessary to conserve the moisture, or kill weeds, unless the weeds have been allowed to make too much headway. The flat duckfoot shovels on the cultivator kill the weeds, conserve the moisture and do not destroy the corn roots.

"It costs very little more to plant and cultivate the corn crop than to do a good job of summerfallow. In many instances corn land has outyielded summerfallow. This was particularly true in 1923. The summerfallow rusted and lodged much worse than corn land. As high as 18 bushels per acre and a better sample was secured on corn land.

## Keeping the Car Looking Well

By I. W. Dickerson

**H**OW much is the looks of a car worth? Apparently a great deal, if we can judge by the way in which many of our readers have sacrificed cars in very good mechanical condition for the satisfaction of driving a new and shining one. In many cases the older cars are more easily handled and will give better mileage than a new car, but there is certainly a lot of satisfaction in driving a spick and shining car. And yet how many car owners do not understand how properly to care for the finish of a car, and do many things which cause the fine finish to fade much faster than it otherwise would. The car owner should keep in mind that the finish on his car is as smooth and perfect as that on a piano or any other fine piece of furniture, and yet if a fine piano received one-tenth the abuse a fine car often gets, its owner would no doubt be haled before a court and his sanity looked into.

#### Keep the Car Clean

Mud and dust quickly ruin the finish on a car if they are not promptly and properly removed. The mud in drying has a tendency to shrivel or contract the protecting varnish coat under each spot, and this action is very likely to become noticeable because it reflects and absorbs the light a little differently from the rest of the surface. Dust not only has a tendency to settle into the finished surface with repeated changes of temperature; but there is a slow fading of the car color with continual exposure to strong light, and

The smaller early-maturing varieties may make only six to ten tons of silage per acre, or two to four tons of dry fodder, but this feed would have to be priced very low if it did not pay for the work. Summerfallow is expensive, depletes the soil more rapidly than growing a cultivated crop, and should be avoided except to control quack grass or sow thistle, and even these weeds may be overcome by a cultivated crop. But cultivate the corn, keep the weeds down, give the corn a chance, and have a field in better shape for grain, than if it had been summerfallowed."

dust or mud left on indefinitely causes uneven fading, much like a carpet or rag on which sunlight falls unevenly.

Mud should, if possible, be washed off before it has a chance to dry hard. If it is not possible to wash the car completely when coming from a trip, the mud should be flushed off as completely as time will permit, and then the job completed at the first opportunity. Dust should also be washed off at frequent intervals. In washing it is usual to turn the water from a hose full force on the wheels, under side of fenders, and other chassis parts, as these parts usually require a good deal more soaking than the body parts. A stiff bristle brush with a long handle is a great help in removing mud from the wheels and other chassis parts. The top should then be brushed off, and then water flowed over the body from a hose or a sponge to soften any mud. Under no circumstances should the water be thrown against the body finish with force, as from a nozzle under pressure, as this is almost sure to force some of the dirt into the finish and cut and mar the surface. Nor should the water from a sponge be put on with a rubbing motion, but simply be dabbled on. It must not be forgotten that all dirt is more or less of an abrasive, and that rubbing or dusting the surface before the dirt has been thoroughly removed is a good deal like using sandpaper on it. After the mud has been softened, the whole car should be flushed over until all trace of it has been removed.

Sometimes grease or oil gets on the body and must be removed. This can best be done by using a little soft water and Ivory soap, or soap of equal purity, which should be immediately rinsed off. Soap should not be used except when necessary, and under no circumstances should harsh soap or soap of unknown quality be used. A small amount of kerosene in the water may safely be used for removing grease from baked enamel finish and chassis parts, but should be used with caution on body parts. Especial care must be taken with repainting jobs. Tar and road oil must be removed as quickly as possible, the best way being to soften it with butter or olive oil and then remove as directed for other oil.

When the car is clean it should be dried by wiping with a clean chamois, which can be dried occasionally by squeezing or by running through a clothes-wringer. When dry, it should be polished by rubbing with a dry chamois. The chamois or sponge which is used on the chassis parts must not be used on the body, as they are sure to have some grease about them. A car should by all means be washed and dried in the shade, as the hot sun will dry the surface too quickly and is likely to cloud the finish. Automobile polishes must be used with caution, as they may contain acid or alkali which might affect the finish. If put on too heavily or not wiped off and polished sufficiently, even a good polish may have a tendency to collect and hold dust. There are good polishes, however, which will lengthen the life of the finish and decrease the labor of keeping the car in shape. They should not be used except on the advice of the manufacturer or of some dealer who has given the polish a thorough trial on his own cars, and then the polish should be used strictly according to directions.

#### Why Be Grey?

It makes you look 15 years older. Send \$1.00 with sample of your hair and we will mail you the proper shade of Colorator.—Seven Sutherland Sisters, 6 Slocum Building, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Glass windshields, visors, lenses, etc. should be cleaned in the regular way and a few drops of kerosene put on the final polishing cloth will give a better polish and help to keep fog and mist from troubling. Nickeled parts should be cleaned, then wiped dry with a soft rag, and polished with a little fine rouge or nickel polish. As long as headlight reflectors are bright and clean, they had best be left alone, but if they become damp, or show dust, or marks from greasy fingers, they should be polished with special silver polish sold for such purposes.

#### Some Things Which Hurt

Mention has already been made of the bad effects of mud, dust, harsh soaps, drying too quickly in hot sunlight, poor polishes, gasoline and kerosene, too strong a water pressure, and so on. Even dusting with a feather duster or even a soft rag is injurious to the ordinary varnish finish. Care should also be taken not to let the drip from trees drop on the finish if it can be helped. I have seen cases where rain dropping off a tree, especially walnut or oak, has ruined the polish, even on a baked enamel finish. A good car should not be kept in a barn or near a stable, as the fumes from manure contain ammonia gas which will affect the varnish coatings, also exhaust fumes from a gas engine or from other cars have a tendency to cloud the finish after a time. Poorly ventilated garages are, therefore, not very desirable places for storing good cars. Coal dust and coal-tar fumes are even worse. If the car is used in cold weather, provision should be made for warming the garage, not only for the purpose of properly washing and cleaning the car, but for the proper care of the engine and battery as well.

#### Experimental Farms Ship Overseas

On May 15, the Dominion government experimental farms shipped 140 cattle fattened at various stations to Fakenham, Norfolk, England. Experience in shipping overseas has shown that it is unsafe to draw conclusions from single shipments, but on the whole this one must be considered a complete success. In every case but one, the appraised price of the stock at point of origin was bettered by the returns, and in this one exception, a lot of 12 yearling steers from Scott, the net return was \$5.47 per cwt., against an appraised price of \$5.50.

Two lots of feeders totalling 58 head of feeder steers netted 37c and 52c per cwt., respectively more than they would have realized if sold at the farm appraisal figure.

The report shows the importance of shrinkage in transporting cattle such long distances. The lots shipped from Rosthern, Scott, and Lethbridge, all the western cattle in the shipment, lost from seven to eight per cent. in rail shipment to Montreal. The ocean shrinkage was very light, in no case more than 2.8 per cent., and in some cases there was an actual gain in weight.

The report concludes by pointing out that in the event of Old Country sales returning a net price no greater than current prices in Canadian markets, access to the British market has been of real benefit by providing an alternate outlet which has its effect on keeping up home prices.

#### Craig Back From Japan

H. A. Craig, Alberta's deputy minister of agriculture, who went to Japan to scout the prospects of establishing a trade in livestock and livestock products with that country, is back with very encouraging reports. Mr. Craig tells us, contrary to the general impression, that the Japanese are already large consumers of meat. Last year

## Hogging Down Corn



In describing the various uses to which a crop of corn may be put, Mr. McGregor says:

"As well as the Dent corn for silage and dry fodder, we always grow some Flint corn for grain crop and to turn our hogs and sheep into when ripe. We have never failed to ripen these varieties with the exception of the first year we grew them, when we got hold of some southern grown seed. We always put our sows with their litters right out into the alfalfa pasture as soon as the pigs are three or four weeks old; sweet clover will do, but is not quite as good as alfalfa.

"We have a creep for the small pigs

and feed them skim-milk, if we have it, and a taste of oat chop twice a day. On the other side of the fence we have a field of Flint corn, Gehu or North Dakota white, which ripens very early, and as soon as it is ready I open the gate and the pigs do the rest. We took pigs to the butcher last fall, weighing 225 pounds, that never had a pound of grain except what they harvested themselves from the corn field. Sheep will do equally as well when turned into the fields of Flint corn and, in fact, in the fall we turn our horses as well into these fields, and if there is anything left they run through it during the winter time.



350,000 Japanese cattle were slaughtered to supply home needs, besides 41,718 imported from China. The national appetite for meat is speedily growing, and within the last year the government has decided to issue meat in the army diet, which will further increase the demand.

Canada's chance of sharing in this business depends on two things, says Mr. Craig, the future course of exchange, and transportation rates. Ordinarily the yen is worth about 50c. At the present time it is worth 42c, but Japanese business men are confident that it will improve. The ocean freight rate on cattle crossing the Pacific has up to the present time been \$75 per head, but that must be regarded as a nominal figure because there was practically no stock moving west except pure-bred dairy cattle. Mr. Craig announces that he has been able to get a reduction on this figure to the point where the trade can be profitably carried on. He came back to Edmonton with letters of credit to cover an order for 60 head of cattle for a trial shipment in September. Japanese merchants were anxious to make a larger shipment, but the quarantine station at Yokohama, now in the course of erection, will only accommodate that number during September.

#### Canada Well Situated

Mr. Craig is emphatic about Canada's favored position in supplying the Japanese. He says: "In the shipment of live cattle, Canada has not any serious competition. Shipments from the Argentine take 63 days in transit and must cross the equator; shipments from Australia take about 30 days and must also cross the equator. The shipment from Alberta took 13 days of actual travelling time. On account of the route being through the northern Pacific the weather is quite cool all the way across till the Japanese current is reached about two days out of Japan."

About 25 people interested in the meat trade, assembled from all parts of Japan, came aboard the steamer at Yokohama to inspect the 28 head which Mr. Craig took over with him. They followed the cattle through quarantine and through the slaughter-house, and were pleased with the animals on the hoof and with the quality of the beef made from them.

The prospect for establishing trade in horses is not so favorable says this observer. There were two horses with the shipment, one of which, particularly, a black Percheron mare, was much admired. The team was finally sold for \$50 yen in Yokohama, for reshipment to Hokkaido, 780 miles distant by rail and water. Trade in dairy cattle likewise will be limited, says Mr. Craig, because the limited pasture resources of Japan do not permit of much extension of that business. Nevertheless, he was agreeably surprised to find numbers of well-bred Holsteins and Ayrshires in the country, most of them imported from the United States.

The deputy minister reports that the feeling in Japan toward this country is particularly favorable, and on that account he believes now is an opportune time to make a serious attempt to establish a trade in livestock and livestock products.

#### A Typical Sheep Ranch

The McIntyre-Wood sheep ranch is situated some 18 miles north-east of Enchant. The sheep are owned by W. H. McIntyre, Jr., of the McIntyre Ranching Company, south of Lethbridge, and Harold Wood, formerly of Magrath, Alta.

The ranch consists of 22,000 acres of land, which is leased from the Canada Land and Irrigation Company. The stand of grass is usually very good for sheep, and they do remarkably well on it, but this year on account of practically no rain, there has been but little growth, also the lakes are drying up. There only remains three or four water holes on the lease, which makes conditions unsatisfactory.

The band is composed of 4,500 head of yearlings and up, 3,000 of these are ewes. There are 2,400 May 1924 lambs. Lambing commenced on May 1, and lasted throughout that month. Many

of the ewes had insufficient nourishment for the lambs, and a great percent. was lost. A number of twin lambs were given away during lambing season, farmers coming from all over the country for them. The ewes being unable to take care of two, the best one was kept and the other given away. One farmer, last year, made \$90 from lambs procured in this way. The ranch lambs now are looking fine. One of the best about July 15 weighed 48 pounds.

Shearing commenced on June 1 and was completed June 28. A new shed is being used this year for shearing purposes. Two sheds formerly in use on the ranch were converted into one large one. Convenient pens, chutes and corrals are arranged so as to make everything work out to the best of advantage. The shearing crew is small this year, being composed of five professional shearers. The sheep are sheared, the fleece tied up and thrown into the alley, where it is picked up



Tent Caterpillar Destructive

The native poplar or aspen, has been practically defoliated by forest tent caterpillars over large areas in northern Alberta and in Saskatchewan. The fine poplar bluffs, which in ordinary years help to make the city of Edmonton so attractive, look like a forest of naked whips this summer. It is believed, however, that the trees will not be lost, as the parasites of this caterpillar are actively at work and spreading so fast that the injury will not be repeated to the same extent in another year. F. V. Rhodes, Dubuc, Sask., sends in this photo showing the trunk of a poplar swarming with caterpillars making their way up the tree to feed on the leaves.

and carried to the wool sacker. It is then tramped tightly into a sack, sewed up, and weighed, each sack being marked with the weight and numbered. It is then ready to load on the wagon to be hauled to the shipping point, which is Retlaw, where it is consigned to the East, and sold through the South Alberta Wool Growers, which consigns to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. A wagon leaves the ranch daily, loaded with its consignment. Two teams haul 16 sacks, the load weighing about 5,400 pounds. About 3,600 pounds is expected from this year's clip.

No grain or hay is fed to the sheep except during the cold, severe weather in winter, but sufficient feed of this nature is kept on hand to be fed when needed.

Last November, a strange prairie fire broke out in the centre of the lease and burned over about 4,000 acres of grass before it could be extinguished. The burned area is about 75 per cent. under normal in its stand of grass. Great care must be exercised by all concerned in regard to matches, and cigarettes, as the grass is so dry, it burns so rapidly, and is almost impossible to get under control when once it gets going.

During the winter no shelter is given the sheep only the shelter of a lumber stockade, with an eight-foot wall, no roofing. The sheep are corralled at night in these stockades, and so get protection from the wind.

There are four men employed all the year round, besides Mr. Wood, who is foreman of the ranch. Four to six ex-

tra men are needed during the lambing and shearing season.—W. J. Lobb.

#### Pigs' Cough Due to Worms

Did you ever see a bunch of young pigs, most of which, soon after they had been rousted out from peaceful repose, would stand with heads low and bark out a few hoarse, dry coughs? The writer looked over a bunch like that with Prof. Benson, of the Animal Husbandry staff of Saskatchewan University, and put it to him to explain the why and wherefore.

"Worms," was his answer, "common lung worms. They are pretty widely spread all over the country, and there is no satisfactory remedy for it, but by preventive measures a hog raiser can keep his stock free. The eggs of the worm pass through the animal and infect the soil and pens where the hogs are housed. Older pigs are more or less immune from infestation, but the teats of the sows have these eggs attached to them and when the young pigs come they take the eggs in with their first meals. The egg hatches in the stomach of the young pig and works its way into the lungs. If a post-mortem be conducted on an infested pig, the small, whitish, thread-like worms may be found in the air passages of the lungs.

"In the College herd we have tried washing the sows with a disinfectant before farrowing, and placing them in disinfected pens. If carefully done, and if the pens are washed at intervals of a week during the time the young pigs are suckling, it is an effective preventive.

"We realize, however, that this does not sound like practical advice to hand out to a farmer who is conducting hog raising merely as a side-line. In his case, probably the most satisfactory preventive is to place the sow by herself, if practicable, on clean land. We have tried an experiment at Saskatoon this year in which we have kept sows in A-shaped cabins in a pasture where pigs have never run before, and we believe that we will be able to bring them through without any sign of worms."

Lung worms do not often cause the death of pigs. Older pigs seldom contract a dose of lung worms, and younger pigs usually recover, but the loss from lack of thrift is a very important item.

#### Saskatchewan's Finest Herd

Continued from Page 9

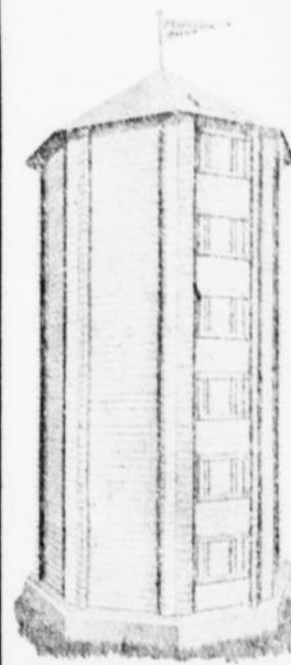
within a month. Fourteen hundred tons in 28 days is their record. They have increased the size of their naturally-flooded hay meadow by applying water to its gently sloping margin from a private irrigation system. But even with this increased supply, they have to eke out their winter feed with care. Their policy is to carry unused stacks from year to year, accumulating hay in the mild winters so as to be fortified against bad winters.

In an ordinary winter it takes about one-third of a ton of hay per head. The older stock is allowed to rustle as long as it can do so without showing signs of failing. Then as the north-west wind begins to take the flesh off, the poorer ones are brought in for feeding, and this process of sorting goes on till the advent of spring. In some winters when the snowfall is light, and no crust has been formed by alternate thawing and freezing, most of the mature animals go through till mild weather without any assistance.

Ask these men about the future of their business, and they will answer you with a shrug, adding something like this: "If Western Canada is to have a livestock industry there must be a source of cheap cattle. Nothing more certain than that! You can't grow steers on plow land. On the other hand there is a persistent clamor to break up the big leases and make the land, regardless of its character, available for homestead purposes. That puts an end to the rancher. Altogether too often it puts an end to the farmer who supplants him. And that's bad for the rancher, bad for the farmer, and bad for the country. With consequences like that facing us, it's worth while thinking over before anything is done."

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are beyond question the HIGHEST GRADE and LOWEST PRICED on the market.



30-ft. SILO for \$241 Roof Extra

Other Sizes to suit your requirements at proportionate prices.

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It is not necessary to invest a large amount of money in a silo the first year. Stave-Lock Silos can be built a piece at a time, thus enabling the farmer of moderate means to spread the cost of a large silo over a number of years, and have the benefit of silo facilities all the time.

#### No Nails or Hoops Needed

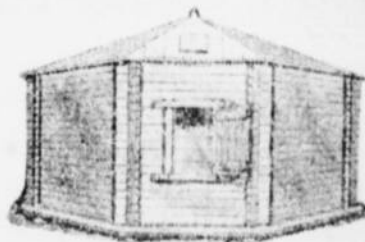
The great feature of Stave-Lock Silos is the interlocking joint, which enables the staves to be dove-tailed together (air-tight and leak-proof) without the use of nails or iron hoops. One man can easily erect a Stave-Lock Silo in the time it takes to put up the scaffolding for the ordinary iron-hoop silos. Stave-Lock Silos are octagonal in shape, enabling a more solid and rigid construction.

#### More and Better Silage at Less Than Half the Cost

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Full details of sizes, prices and construction of both Stave-Lock Silos and Granaries upon request. Owing to the unprecedented demand this year, orders for delivery this fall should be made at the earliest possible moment. Mail a post card TODAY for our literature and learn how you can save money on your new silo or granary.

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EDMONTON - ALTA.



# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Manitoba

### Resignation of U.F.W.M. Secretary

Miss Irene L. Armstrong, who had one year's leave of absence from the Winnipeg Public School staff, to take up the work of provincial secretary for the United Farm Women of Manitoba, is returning to school in September. Although no one has been appointed as yet, to fill the vacancy, provision is being made to attend to all correspondence, so that there need be no hesitancy on part of the conveners, secretaries or members of locals, to write for information as before. Miss Armstrong has enjoyed a year of varied experience, and is more firmly convinced than ever that organization, co-operation and education are the three basic factors in the solving of our agricultural problems.

Although severing her connection in an official capacity with the U.F.W.M. organization, Miss Armstrong would like to add that she will follow with great interest the progress of the association, and in saying farewell, wishes it continued success and prosperity.

### Portage District U.F.M.

Approximately 100 members of the Portage District U.F.M. spent a very interesting and instructive day at the Agricultural College, on July 17. The visitors had lunch in the College dining-room, where they were welcomed by President Lee. After lunch a talk on Beekeeping was given by Prof. Mitchener, following which, they were shown through the orchards by Prof. Broderick.

The party then split up, the ladies visiting the Home Economics Dept. and the men inspected the Field Husbandry plots, where a couple of hours were spent. The Poultry Dept. was next visited, Prof. Herner and J. Rae taking the party through, while the stock section and the dairy building were also examined. The party left for home early in the evening, well satisfied with their visit.

### U.F.M. Notes

Crocus Hill U.F.M. and Miniota U.F.M. have donated to Central office fund \$30 and \$25 respectively, and the Central office wishes to express its appreciation of the loyalty and co-operation of these locals. Crocus Hill has 41 members enrolled for the current year, while Miniota local has doubled its membership of last year.

The Erickson and Crocus Hill U.F.M.

locals are holding a joint picnic at Erickson, on August 5, at which Premier Bracken is to be present.

The Minnedosa Board of Trade, the Agricultural Society and the U.F.M. local, have arranged a big community meeting to be held in Minnedosa, on August 4, at 8.30 p.m., to be addressed by Hon. John Bracken and other prominent speakers.

## Saskatchewan

### Harvest Labor

The crop condition in Saskatchewan at the present time, is very serious indeed, as the only part of the province which gives promise of yielding a good crop is that part south of the main line, while, generally speaking, the district north of the main line will vary from a total failure to a few bushels per acre.

After having taken a trip through the greater part of the province, my observation leads me to believe that there will be sufficient help available in Saskatchewan to harvest this crop, and, from the present indications, it would appear to be unnecessary to bring in any additional help.

### Anxious to Help

As an association, we are very anxious to do all that we possibly can to assist the farmers in the dried-out areas who desire work this fall, to find it in districts where there will be crops. It will be unfortunate if large numbers of men are brought in to assist in harvesting this year's crop and our own people, who will need all that they can possibly earn to enable them to buy fuel and clothing for the long winter ahead, are unable to find employment.

### Local Help the Best

I would urge all locals and officers of the association to deal with this matter by holding meetings immediately, and let us have, at once, the fullest possible information regarding the labor situation. This is a matter in which we can co-operate to our mutual advantage. Undoubtedly the type of help that can be secured in the districts where the crops are poor, will be better than that which is usually obtained through the excursions, and it will be of real assistance to those who have no crop.—Geo. F. Edwards, president, S.G.G.A.

### Rallies in District No. 11

A series of rallies has been arranged in District No. 11, to take place on the following dates: Monday, August 4, at Silver Lake, 2 p.m., for Tebo Corner,

Dee Valley, Standard Hill and McLaren locals. Tuesday, August 5, at Forest Bank, 8 p.m. Wednesday, August 6, at Newlands, 2 p.m. Thursday August 7, at Three Mile Lake, 2 p.m. Thursday, August 7, at North Gully, 8 p.m. Friday, August 8, at Meota, at 3 and 8 p.m. George F. Edwards, president of the association will be the principal speaker at each of these rallies. John H. Wesson, of Maidstone, district director, and Mrs. Fowlie, director of the Women's Section, will speak at each meeting.

### Mr. McPhail on Unity

A joint meeting of members of Local Lodge No. 152, of the Farmers' Union of Canada, and of the Jumping Lake local of the S.G.G.A., was recently held at Birch Hills, Sask., to discuss the advisability of the amalgamation of the two organizations, when the following resolution was passed unanimously, viz.:—

"Whereas, we have at the present time two separate organizations amongst the producer's of this province, namely the S.G.G.A., and the F.U. of Canada.

"And whereas, the objective of both these organizations is practically the same,

"And whereas one organization with a larger membership and financially stronger would be of more benefit to the producers than the two now in existence;

"Therefore be it resolved that the members of both organizations present at this meeting go on record as being in favor of the above mentioned organizations, adopting some method of amalgamation with one another."

This resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the Central secretary of each of the organizations, and the following is Mr. McPhail's reply:

"I have your letter of July 14, together with resolution passed at a joint meeting of the Farmers' Union Lodge and the Grain Growers' local at your point.

"I may say that this resolution is along lines that some of us have had in mind for some time. I hope that, in the near future, there will only be one farmers' organization representing all the farmers of the province. If two organizations continue to exist side by side for any length of time, each maintaining itself at the expense of the other, it will be very disastrous to the farmers' movement in this province. It would be much better not to have any farmers' organization at all than have such a situation arise.

"We must not allow bitterness and enmity to arise between the two associations. Neither must we allow the personal ambitions of men who happen to be in positions of responsibility in either organization to stand in the way of the farmers uniting in one organization. Unity of action amongst all the farmers of the province enabled us to successfully organize a wheat pool. Without that unity, we would never have attained success. With the same unity animating all the farmers of the province, we can look forward with hope to solving many of our other perplexing problems."

### Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

13. In 1908 a plan for a provincial government storage system was adopted by the association and recommended to the government.

From the beginning the S.G.G.A. has been to the fore in working out the marketing problems of the farmers.

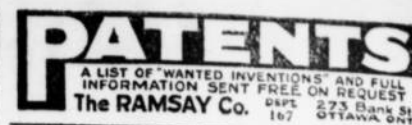
14. In the same year the Interprovincial Council of Grain Growers, the forerunner of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was organized.

Few farmers realize how greatly they are indebted to the C.C.A. It is both the look-out at the mast-head and the captain on the bridge to the whole farmers' movement.

15. In 1909 a resolution was passed urging the construction of a terminal elevator on the Pacific coast, action with that end in view being immediately taken.

Recognizing again the importance of the marketing problem, the S.G.G.A. once more took time by the forelock.

16. In 1909, F. W. Green, Central



secretary of the S.G.G.A., gave an address before the Committee on Agriculture of the federal house. As a result, the committee reported in favor of a searching investigation re government internal elevators.

The knowledge that a powerful association is always on the watch is the best guarantee of efficiency the farmer can have, whether of government or private terminals.

17. In 1910, Mr. Motherwell, provincial minister of agriculture, was requested by the executive of the association, to institute an enquiry re relief for settlers in the southern part of the province.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."

18. In 1912, the S.G.G.A. placed before the provincial government a proposition to secure a coal supply for the province, and also secured relief from the ear blockade through the Railway Commission.

Without warmth and the free flow of grain the farmer would be in the Island of Nowhere, the Robinson Crusoe of the West.

(To be continued.)

### Economic Board

The Saskatchewan Economic Board, which is an outcome of the Economic Conference called by Geo. F. Edwards, in May last, is expected to hold its first meeting around August 10. It is expected to deal with Western financial problems and their possible solution, and also with ways and means by which mixed farming can be placed on a sound financial basis.

Up to the present the following ten representatives have been appointed to the board, viz.: Hon. C. M. Hamilton, representing the Saskatchewan government; W. L. McQuarrie, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Retail Merchants' Association; G. R. Williams, Semans, Farmers' Union of Canada; Mrs. T. V. Hanway, Regina, Women's Labor League; Dr. W. W. Swanson, Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse, Women's S.G.G.A.; W. E. H. Stokes, North Regina, Trades and Labor Council; G. F. Edwards, Markinch, S.G.G.A.; H. W. Givins, Regina, loan companies; Thomas Acheson, Winnipeg, transportation companies.

Representatives of the Bankers and Manufacturers' Associations have yet to be appointed.

### The Tragedy of the Treeless Town

"The other side of the picture is the treeless town—the careless, slipshod huddle of houses, where nothing matters but the making of money—where the homes are but places to eat and sleep, with no pleasurable associations to bind their inmates with love of the green, growing things they cherished in childhood and in after life. Children, leaving such a town to go out into the world, feel no pang of parting from the trees they planted with their chubby hands. They, poor things, have never planted a tree. They have no affectionate longing, in after life, to again see the dear, gnarled maple whose tapping at their bedroom window welcomed their arousing from childhood's slumber to blink happily at the mottled sunlight dancing through the interstices of the shining foliage.

"Trees, flowers, green grass—they bind the inmates to the house they call home. There, in the corner of the lawn, is mother's tree. Its blossoms were ever the finest and sweetest in the garden. Down by the gate is the sturdy fir that dad planted that day in the Easter holidays of long ago. You helped him. He dug the hole—you held the tree straight, while dad carefully packed the brown earth about its roots. Dad and mother have long since gone the way of all flesh. But the trees they loved remain to link you up to the memory of other days when an undivided family sat at tea beneath their comforting shade. Dad's tree, mother's tree—blessed, upspringing, living green monuments to revered memories!"—Archibald Mitchell.

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The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd. is your own direct link to consumers. Local markets never could maintain the prices built up through this province-wide organization. We need your produce to fill orders, just as you need the high prices built up through our foreign connection.

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HEAD OFFICE—REGINA



# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston

(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father saying: "Laura, you must come home at once. Come by the next boat. I am far from a well man, and there are things which I cannot write in a letter that I must tell you before I die." She arrived in New York to find neither her brother Tom nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was ill. Annisford and Laura were met at Maitland Port by Winright's chauffeur, Nick Ross, who informed them that he had left Mr. Winright in apparent good health, and had a telephone message from him about ten minutes before he left the garage. They arrived at Castle Sunset and found Adam Winright dead, in the library. Doctor Chalmers arrived shortly after, saying that he had had a telephone call from Adam Winright, telling him that he was dying. That evening Laura found her telegram to her father marked with a heavy imprint of a man's thumb in the Ghost Room. She fainted and was ill for days. Glory Adair, the nurse who came to take care of her, was a student of palmistry, and took a keen interest in Laura and the mystery surrounding her father's death. She discovered that Laura's telegram, sent in time to reach Maitland Port about 9 o'clock in the morning, was not received by Adam Winright until evening. The messenger informed them that he delivered it to a man dressed in a shabby grey suit and soft grey hat.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom, arrived and made very thorough enquiries into the history of all the people living at Castle Sunset. He was inclined to attach little importance to the thumb-print until Glory Adair found a small black box, from which oozed a small drop of brown oil, in the room where Adam Winright had been found dead.

## CHAPTER VII

### The Letters in Winright's Desk

NICK Ross did not obey. He stood beside his machine, looking Burnville up and down.

"Well, you are a cool one, giving peremptory orders to a free American. What do you want, anyway?"

Laura involuntarily contrasted the two men. The sun-tanned, smiling chauffeur was about of a size with Burnville, about of an age, though Burnville's moustache and Burnville's glasses and Burnville's shrewd professional look made him seem much the older.

"Sit down," said Burnville, again. "I'm here with full authority to question the servants."

"Cut out your servant talk, friend. I'm no servant. I'm a chauffeur, and I'd have you know that a chauffeur is lord and master."

"I would suggest," said Burnville, drily, "that you sit down and answer my questions."

Laura found herself inwardly resenting his tone; involuntarily siding with puzzled, perplexed Nick Ross. For the first time she appreciated that the young man knew nothing of their suspicions.

"Mr. Ross," she interposed. "To oblige me."

Ross laughed. "It's a bargain, Miss Winright." He sat down, gazing across the corner of the table at Burnville. "Now, go to it."

Burnville had stayed bland throughout. Ross, evidently, had surprised him, but had not annoyed him. His slightly mandatory tone was a habit, not a menace. He smiled, now, in a conciliatory way.

"It is possible that Mr. Winright's will was stolen—stolen the night he died. I want to find out, so far as you can tell me, just what happened that night."

The chauffeur's jaunty manner grew grave. Burnville pressed his questioning.

"Where were you that day, the 25th of May?"

"In Maitland Port. Most of the morning I worked on the recording telephone. I did not finish it that day."

His smile came and went in a flash. "No, that was not The Day for me. After lunch—"

"Where did you lunch?"

"At the hotel near Harbor Park. It's handy, and not expensive. After lunch I went up the river. Yes, I admit walking. It's unprofessional, but a fellow likes to get away from his business, and it's a beautiful walk, and there were any amount of wild flowers to puzzle over and wonder how God invented them all. He'd have been

ages and ages doing it if he weren't any smarter than I am."

Laura Winright glanced at him, shocked; and looked away again, awed by his manifest reverence.

"Now, Mr. Burnville, I most emphatically did not time myself. As near as I can guess, I perfected the recording telephone between seven a.m. and 1.10 p.m. I was late for lunch, I remember. Then I was out all afternoon, till five o'clock, and came back for dinner. Between six and eight I was at the garage, adding the finishing touches to the king pin of my fortunes, the Ross Phonoscope. These hours are only guesses, of course."

"When did you see Mr. Winright?"

"Not at all. I telephoned at 1.10

asking if he'd need the car. He said, no."

"What else did you say?"

"Ross seemed embarrassed, for once in his impudent young life."

"Well?" Burnville's tone was peremptory.

"Oh, I just asked if he'd heard from Laura lately."

Laura Winright flushed.

"Miss Winright, you mean?"

"I said, Laura." Having admitted the truth, Ross did not seek to further temporize. "He said he hadn't heard from her. That was all. Nothing very devilish about that, was there?"

Laura dodged the friendly smile he flung at her.

"And after that?"

"Nothing more to do with Mr. Winright till close to eight o'clock. Just a few minutes before eight, Mr. Burnville, I heard my recording telephone buzz. Mr. Winright told me—"

"One minute, please. Give me his exact words."

Ross shot a quick glance at the detective.

"He said, 'Is that you, Nick?' I told him, yes. Then he said, 'I have just received a telegram that Laura is coming home. She may be on the 8.05. Take the car to the station and meet her.' I said, 'Yes.'"

"Yes, sir?"

"No, Mr. Burnville. I did not say 'sir.'"

Laura's delight in the chauffeur's impudence was shadowed by a hint of resentment.

"Then you took the car out and met the 8.05 train?"

"I was a few minutes late."

"Did you see Mr. Winright himself?"

"No."

Burnville tapped his pencil on the note-book. Laura sensed his wish to trap the chauffeur into some admission; that he felt the frank, impudent young man was perhaps holding something back.

Had Ross sensed the true significance



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of all this questioning, she wondered. Hardly. He knew nothing of their suspicions. To Laura's mind flashed the thought; "He may know more than he tells. He may be guilty." She shot a glance into his frank grey eyes; and the suspicion vanished.

He was not that sort of man.

In the same instant the chauffeur leaned forward.

"I left the garage at eight. The little clock upstairs was just striking. I glanced toward Castle Sunset. The library windows were dark. Outdoors it was just between light and darkness. As I turned the car into the street, I saw a young man come down the steps from the front door, and down the walk to the street."

Burnville's brows lifted sceptically.

"Can you describe this man?" Glory Adair broke the ensuing silence.

"No, Miss Adair. It was near dark. He walked quickly. I was in a hurry. I don't know which way he went."

"Yet you say he was young?"

"I judge by the way he walked."

Still Burnville tapped with his pencil. Laura fancied she read his thoughts. She put the idea from her, incredulously. This Nick Ross might be impudent, but—he was not that sort of man. Quite instinctively her soul rallied to his defence, even against suspicion. Yet there was that long morning he had spent alone in his work-room—that long afternoon explained by a story that could never be corroborated of a walk up the Maitland—and those two hours just before her father died, once more alone there—and there was now this suddenly conjured story, uncorroborated by anyone else, of a young man leaving Castle Sunset at the stroke of eight.

Only, Nick Ross was not that sort of man.

Burnville watched him in a deliberate silence that at last grew awkward. "Did you see any other suspicious person?"

Ross meditated.

"N-no." He hesitated. "Yes, now I think of it, there was one man who might be called suspicious. I've seen him slinking along the hedge and through the grounds, always in foggy mornings or after dusk. He seemed an old man and dressed in grey, with a grey felt hat pulled down over his eyes. He looked rather—well, rather taggy."

"And had a black beard?"

"I think it was grey."

"Did you recognize him?"

"No. I hailed him once, and he scattered like a flock of sheep."

Burnville pushed back his note-book. He eyed the chauffeur, coldly; and Laura Winright felt her heart sink.

Then with a smile the detective put out his hand.

"I'm sorry to have kept you so long from the phonoscope."

Ross laughed.

"This afternoon isn't a patch on the age it will take to finish."

Burnville, rising, closed the French windows, shutting out the young man's cheery whistle as he crossed toward the garage.

"I intend to make a formal search for the will," he observed. "It is not with Airth & Kinzie, at Detroit; and Greenwood, the only local lawyer who ever did business for Mr. Winright, knows nothing of any will. I find a trust deed at Detroit providing annuities for the two servants. Of course, as witnesses, they could not receive any gift under the will. As there's no

trace of a will at Detroit, it must be here."

He indicated particularly the old-fashioned walnut table in the centre of the room, a massive chunk of gloomy furniture. The corner drawers might hide missing papers. Burnville, however, did not immediately attack them. Rising, he glanced about the room. Three walls were lined with book-shelves reaching to the ceiling, with drawers for bases. With an air of attending first to non-essentials, the detective went through these drawers. They revealed a few old newspapers, neatly folded, and a few broken-backed or coverless books, carefully arranged and tied.

"Mr. Winright was very systematic," commented Glory Adair. "His hand told me that."

Burnville glanced at her.

"So you're a palmist?"

"Palmistry helps, sir."

Burnville rose, and dusted himself with a handkerchief.

"I'll look on top of the books," he said; and climbed on a chair to do so.

"You'll find nothing," the nurse advised him. "Mr. Winright would not dispose of an important document so carelessly. See how neatly those old papers were folded and those worn-out books arranged!"

"Palmistry again!" scoffed Burnville. "You're right, though." Having made the circuit of the shelves, he at last descended. "Will you unlock the drawers, Tom?"

The first drawer was empty. The next yielded a bundle of letters, carefully tied.

"Your letters, Miss Winright," said Burnville.

"Not worth reading."

"I surmise," put in Glory Adair, "that you find these letters arranged in the precise order in which they were received?"

Burnville glanced through them.

"Correct. Palmistry again?" he quizzed.

The third drawer contained receipted bills from local tradesmen. "These are arranged chronologically," volunteered Burnville, with just a hint of sarcasm. He turned to the fourth and last drawer. "And these are not. What do you make of that?" He pulled forth a jumble of loose papers.

Laura, watching, saw as he examined them a flash of comprehension leap into Burnville's dark eyes.

"Your father wrote you regularly while you were abroad, Miss Winright?"

Laura assented.

"Did his letters indicate disquiet—trouble—worry of any kind?"

"N-no. Except that he did not like me to be there in war-time. He never mentioned himself much till that last letter, which told me he was ill and wanted me to come home at once."

"That letter reached you early in May? Four weeks ago?"

Laura nodded.

"Did your father seem worried, Tom?"

Laura was puzzled. In those letters was something that had started Burnville on this new line of questioning. She resented his making a mystery of it.

"Dad kept his worries to himself," returned Tom, drily. "Come to think of it, though, he did seem a bit unlike his usual self—"

"When did you first notice that?"

"Last October, I should say."

"About the time he received this letter?"

He passed it across to Tom. Tom's habitual urbanity reeled. "I never dreamed this!" he exclaimed. "Laura, look here!"

Together they read the letter more closely. It was written with pencil, on a cheap quality of scribbling paper, in an almost illegible hand.

October 18.

You never expected I'd make trouble again but I don't think you done right by me the last divy. So, it's up to you to come across. I'm up agin it and desprate. There's got to be a fair divy, I tell you. I maybe cant afford to be seen, but you cant afford to shut the door agin me if I call. Look for me Tuesday night.

A. W.

"Oh!" gasped Laura, a new picture shaping for her of that last night in the Ghost Room.

"These letters"—Burnville glanced complacently at Glory Adair—"are not arranged in chronological order. The next I find is May 20. But here is one of December 1."

He read:

It's time for another instalment, old pal. I rely on a harty welcome. Tuesday night is my night, and be in the same place.

And dont try to threaten. Maybe I can't afford to have people know where I am, but neither can you afford to have people know what you are.

Dont try to put me off without a handful when I want a bucketful. Ive been patient as it is. If you want to get rid of me, do what's right. Thats a quicker way than threatening.

Webb.

"Who is Webb?" asked the detective. "Does the name suggest anything?" But both brother and sister looked blank. Glory Adair watched satirically. If the detective was amused at her apparent discomfiture, she, for her part, found amusement in the detective.

"On February 8," pursued Burnville, "there is another letter."

I can't say you didn't treat me pretty handsome these last few calls; but Im down and out. After all, what have you got that aint mine just as much as its yours? Answer me that, old pal.

Divvy up, fifty-fifty, is the only word for it. Make up your mind to that. Youll never get rid of me till you split fair and square.

Tuesday night—and remember.

Handy Andy.

Again the detective glanced at Tom and Laura; and again the name struck no responsive chord in their memories. Laura was trying to reach back, mentally; to lay tight hold on it; to find somewhere in the dim distance of her early Maitland Port days a grim, menacing figure, a Handy Andy Webb. Yet she could not.

"Did you ever hear of such a man, Tom?" she whispered.

"Never, in God's world," gasped Tom. He wiped the perspiration from his forehead with a handkerchief. "This is all new to me. What's next, Harry?"

The next was a brief slip of paper, with the significant words:

Tuesday night—as usual.

"No date even for that one," commented Burnville.

Glory Adair sidled up to him.

"Mr. Burnville," she urged, insinuatingly, "I've just thought of something. Mr. Winright had a very methodical nature. His hand tells me that. Doesn't it surprise you that he neglected to arrange these letters in their proper order?"

"Not at all," bashed Burnville.

"When panic comes in at the door, human nature jumps out the window."

Laura clutched the nurse's arm.

The last letter was unsigned.

May 20.

Im coming again, Tuesday.

And see here, Adam Winright, this time theres got to be a settlement, full and complete. The wife's sick and Im poor, not because I oughtnt to be rich, but because of you. I wont stand no more monkey work. If you dont settle with me Ill settle with you or my names not Andrew Webster.

"Webb," commented Tom. "Handy Andy. Andrew Webster." He knitted his brows.

"Tuesday," said the detective, "was the 25th of May. That Tuesday morning was the last time this grey-bearded man was seen near Castle Sunset. That man is Andrew Webster. And Andrew Webster is the man I want."

"You'll get a warrant for him," flashed Tom.

"Yes."

Laura protested.

"But the newspapers!" Her whole soul shrank from blatant publicity.

"I'll see to that," Burnville assured her. "The warrant will merely charge attempted blackmail. That's plenty to hold him—"

"If you find him," challenged Glory Adair.

The rivals faced one another.

"Just one suggestion," added the nurse. "He says he's a poor man. He uses cheap paper torn out of a school scribbler. If you were, as I've been, the child of a poor man, you'd know that the poor man's wife has her box of cheap stationery, and that the poor man uses his wife's paper and envelopes when he sits down to write a letter. This scribbling paper is just an attempt at disguise by a man who doesn't know the circumstances he's trying to imitate."

Her glance withered Burnville. He came back instantly in words at which Laura Winright stiffened.

"Oh. You mean this Andrew Webster is really Harold Winright—Harold Winright, who died years ago?"

Glory made no answer.

"I'll get him," concluded Burnville, coolly. "Then we'll find out."

## CHAPTER VIII

### The Return of Annisford

Burnville, without delay, secured a warrant for the arrest of Andrew Webster on a charge of attempted blackmail.

"This, and the description I have, will be good enough to hold him. Once we get our man, we can find out the truth," he told Laura Winright.

She was conscious that throughout he had addressed himself to her, rather than to Tom. She sensed Tom's scepticism; she tragically felt that, even after the finding of the menacing letters, neither man really believed that there had been actual murder. They still held to Doctor Chalmers' diagnosis of heart failure.

"Our grey-bearded man will be travelling under some other name, that's certain," declared the detective. "But I'll get him. Meanwhile, keep one eye on that library."

"I'll keep the keys, too," announced Laura.

Their scepticism hurt. She was thoroughly self-convinced that there had been murder. That thought, too, had hurt in its time; but it had left her sternly intent on running the murderer to earth.

Burnville made enquiries at the two railroad stations. No man of the description given had been seen leaving town on or since the 25th of May.

"That's one advantage of a small place," commented Burnville to Miss Winright. "If anybody goes away, there's some one else not too busy to



take notice and remember. Our man might have got by unnoticed, but it's hardly likely. I've questioned bus drivers and hotel porters and everyone likely to see him."

Enquiry at the harbor speedily showed that the man, unless he was a sailor, had not left by one of the few freighters moving this early.

"He's in town yet," decided Burnville. "We may have him in a few days."

Then he went ahead with a thorough drag-netting of the town itself. Conducted quietly, unostentatiously, and practically single-handed, his enquiries took time. Sceptical Tom Winright at last tired of waiting.

"I'm going back to Detroit," he announced. "Annisford wants to get away and try out his new yacht. If anything turns up, wire me; and if you need money, remember there's two million back of you. Get up an affidavit regarding your search for the will, and send it to me. I'll have Airth & Kinzie get letters of administration for the estate. Dad must have burned that will after he made it."

Laura accompanied him to the train. He kissed her patronizingly.

"Sister mine," he said, very seriously, "Annisford is going to bring that new yacht here; and he's not coming here just to try out the yacht. He hasn't built it just because he likes to own the biggest yacht on the lakes."

Standing like a statue, she watched the train go out. Mechanically she accepted the chauffeur's hand to help her into the car.

She knew what Tom meant.

Two years before, she had promised to marry George Annisford when she came back to America. His diamond on her finger was a perpetual, haunting reminder. Annisford had half-jestingly, half-seriously, suggested a honeymoon on the lakes in the finest yacht that money could build.

Laura shivered. Two years ago, such a prospect had seemed far distant, and not unwelcome. Now, it was terribly near. She could not marry so soon. Of course it was impossible, with her father just dead. . . . Prosaic Annisford, though, was not the man to take thought of such things. He would merely remember her girlish promise.

She must put him off. He must wait, till this search was finished. And then—

She still shivered.

Nick Ross half turned from the wheel. "Are you cold, Miss Winright?"

He had noticed that shiver, in the mirror.

"Cold—on a warm day like this!" She tried to laugh. She sensed a change in his attitude toward her. Usually he had been boyishly impudent. Now he was solicitous.

At Castle Sunset, she told Glory Adair what Tom had said.

"Mr. Annisford is coming, maybe in a week—two weeks—in his yacht—"

Then, bit by bit, she told Glory all, and showed her the glittering ring.

"Do you love him?" asked Glory.

Then she abruptly changed the topic.

"Our detective is very thorough, and singularly persistent. He called just now. He's got track of his man on a grain boat coming down from the Soo."

She smiled, admiringly. "Put Harry Burnville on a definite trail, and he'll never give up. The way he's combing this little old town is a caution. He fairly haunts the harbor."

From day to day, Burnville brought word of much work, persistent searching, but small achievement.

"You'll never find that man," protested Laura Winright, almost fretfully. The search was wearing on her.

"I've found him twice," returned Burnville. "In fact, there's a report afloat that this particular man is entitled to a big legacy from Adam Winright, and that I'm the lawyer looking for him. I'm advertising, too." He showed a Montreal paper. "That story by now has travelled from the Soo to the St. Lawrence. Here's a despatch from a Detroit paper." He drew a clipping from his note-book. "If that man, Andrew Webster, is after money, he'll fall for this story. There's been no hue and cry of murder, no inquest, no hint of suspicion, nothing to put him on his guard. He'll walk right into the trap. It's a lot easier to find a missing legatee than a fugitive mur-

derer. You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar, you know."

Chuckling, he tucked away the clipping.

"I'll get him," he repeated, confidently.

"You said you'd found him twice?" questioned Laura. "You mean you got trace of him?"

"No. But I had two claimants for that legacy, both confident that they were Andrew Webster and could prove it. Half a dozen questions showed me they were absolute frauds."

Burnville's confidence was sheer habit; his speedy rallying from defeat was a part of his training. To Laura Winright, unused to such a quest, these ups and downs were harassing. The pursuit of Andrew Webster was for her not a mere item of the day's work, but a vendetta as sacred as any that ever existed in Sicily.

Each day's failure, as day swiftly followed day, meant a further opportunity of escape for her father's murderer.

The thought harassed her relentlessly.

With Glory Adair, she studied the smears hand-print on the telegram till the cruel, deep line leading to the index finger was photographed on her soul. When she found a man with a deep-cut line on his hand leading to the index finger, she would have the man she sought. And as Burnville went on with his fruitless search of the town and his vain enquiries among lake sailors who came and went, that thought drove itself into her mind: "I am the one to find him. I am the only one who can find him. In his very heart, Harry Burnville doesn't believe there's such a man. Tom doesn't believe it. But I know it. I am the one to find that man."

Yet she was weak and helpless. Burnville, to whom her feud meant nothing, could reach out across land and water in his quest for Andrew Webster. She was a woman. She could do nothing save sit still and fret.

"Glory!" she cried, impatiently. "there must be some way I can help. Won't you help me find it?"

"Lie down and have a sleep, dear," advised Glory, practically. "Then we'll talk it over."

When Laura woke it was late afternoon. A letter awaited her. She was about to open it when the telephone rang. The call was from Burnville, tersely decisive as all Burnville's messages were.

"I've got him, Miss Winright. He's at the Ocean House. Come right down in the car. Bring someone who can identify him. Oh, say, that chauffeur has seen him—he's the man to bring. If he isn't handy, bring Mrs. Mac-Turk."

Laura found Nick Ross at the garage. He dropped his work on the phonoscope with cheerful alacrity. In a moment more the car swept around the curve toward Harbor Hill.

Then Laura remembered her letter. It bore a Port Huron post-mark of the day before. The writing was Annisford's. She knew before she read the matter-of-fact message just what she would find there. The Beatrice was just leaving Port Huron. That meant that the Beatrice might reach Maitland Port at any moment.

The car descended the hill road. Laura glanced across the lake, past the fringe of dark elevators and straggly buildings that lined the wharves. There was no spot on the blue.

She sighed relief.

Anyway, the quest was ended. So far as that was concerned, she could marry Annisford now. Only—she crumpled the letter! He treated her love quite as a matter of fact—and her woman's heart craved something more.

They found Burnville in the sitting-room of a weather-beaten frame hotel at the foot of the hill. Across a little table from him sat a squat man with an untrimmed grey beard. He was dressed in a sailor suit; his eyes, furtively keen, looked down at Laura Winright came in.

Burnville glanced at her. His glance was no longer confident, but perplexed and uncertain. In a dry, hard tone he introduced Miss Winright.

Then he sat down again. The grey-bearded man had not even risen at her coming.

"You say your real name is Andrew

Webster?" questioned Burnville, a bit sharply.

The man gave him a dubious glance.

"See here, there ain't no catch to this thing, is there?"

"No. If you can prove you're the man, there's something coming to you. Winright and Webster were pretty thick years ago. It seems Mr. Winright owed him something. This legacy is intended to square the debt."

The man leaned close to Burnville.

"See here," he whispered, hoarsely, "I got into a little scrap at Buffalo. Nothing bad, you know, but the dicks might have faked up something on me. So I lit out—shipped on the Superior King for her first trip up, and I've been with her ever since. I signed as John Langton, but my real name's Andrew Webster. Nothing wicked in that, is there?" he concluded, defiantly.

Burnville smiled.

"A man's name is what he chooses to call himself," he philosophized. "The name won't affect the legacy. Now, where were you on the 25th of May?"

"On the Superior King."

"In harbor here?"

The man hesitated. "Sure," he at last declared, glibly enough.

Laura's eyes were fixed on his face, a face brutish and rough. Burnville had been right when he sought only a poor man. Glory had been wrong when she declared the plea of poverty a mere disguise. . . . And this man was with her father that night—why? How had such a man ever by any chance come into Adam Winright's busy, austere life?

"In harbor here?" repeated Burnville.

"That's what I said, wasn't it?" The tone was not conciliatory.

"Now, think carefully. Where were you at 9.20 that morning."

Again the man hesitated. Furtively he scrutinized Burnville. Nick Ross stepped forward from the back-ground, and looked hard at the squat, grey-bearded man.

"Stand up," commanded Burnville. The sailor shambled to his feet.

"Is this the man, Ross?"

Ross regarded him. The other refused to meet the chauffeur's gaze.

"The man I saw along the cedars?"

Ross laughed. "This chap's as near like his twin brother as I am like the Angel Gabriel, Mr. Burnville. Why not look up the shipping lists? Then figure out how the Superior King could be in harbor here on the 25th of May and on the identical day passed through the Soo locks on her down trip."

Laura Winright rose, stiffly. Burnville leaned across the table.

"You're a fraud!" he said, tersely. "Get out!"

Laura Winright rode home in stricken silence. Once she turned in her seat as the car ascended the hill road, and glanced across the lake, fancying in the distance a white, gleaming hull and taper spars; breathing easier that her more careful search did not find them.

"Wait here with the car," she told Nick Ross; and went into the conservatory. There Glory Adair presently found her clipping a bouquet of white flowers.

"Well?" asked Glory.

"Just another fraud!" The girl's scissors went viciously snip! snip!

She went out to the car with her flowers.

"Drive to Maitland Cemetery," she commanded, in a hard voice.

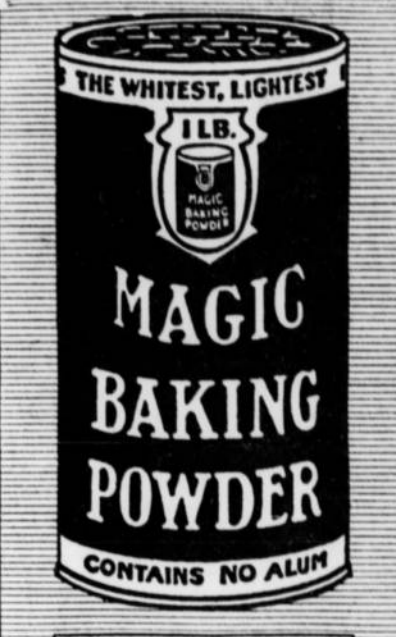
The chauffeur glanced at her, manifestly alarmed by her tense, possessed mood.

The cemetery was a mile or more beyond town, and looked down upon the river. There came to them, distantly, the sound of the Maitland's thin stream splashing over rocks and stones, making music in a host of tiny waterfalls. To Laura, the sound was a dirge.

At the white gates, Ross helped her down.

"Wait here, Ross!" she commanded; and hurried along the winding paths and across the rustic bridge. In the distance a granite shaft and a mound of freshly-turned earth marked the grave of Adam Winright.

Laura laid down the white flowers, and knelt a long time in silence. The only sounds that came to her were the swish of branches in the soft June



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breeze, and the distant dirge of the river.

The moments raced on, and still she knelt. She was telling herself things that she must never forget. Whatever befell her, she wanted these things printed on her memory in letters of fire. She had loved her father.

She rose sharply, with hands uplifted to the blue sky.

"This task comes first," she breathed. "It is mine—not Harry Burnville's, not Glory Adair's, but mine." Her eyes shone, as though mirroring the sunshine; hers was the rant look of the visionary.

Behind her a twig snapped. She glanced about, surprised, and found herself facing Nick Ross.

"Oh!"

"You were gone so long, Miss Winright," he explained. "I was afraid."

She looked again at the grave, and the white flowers, and the blue sky overhead.

"It is all right," she whispered.

They walked back to the car. Neither spoke. The chauffeur helped her to her seat. His hand seemed to linger on hers.

"He was my very best friend," he whispered.

Driving home, she sat silent; but still her face was radiant. All things were settled in her mind now, determined irrevocably. Nothing must intervene to halt her in her search. If Burnville failed, she would still keep on. If she herself failed, she would still keep on.

And George Annisford must stand aside.

Laura leaned forward.

"Will you drive past Harbor Park, Ross?"

As she expected, from Harbor Park she saw the taper spars of Annisford's yacht marked against the sky, the gleaming white hull rising from the blue of the lake.

(To be continued next week.)



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# The Countrywoman

## Home Nursing Courses

THERE is nothing that puts quite so great a test upon the skill and the strength of the mother in the home as illness. Added to the burden of extra work is the much more trying one of worry. The woman with very little practical experience or training in the care of the sick is at a decided disadvantage. She often worries needlessly, and worse still, in many instances does not appreciate the serious nature of a disease and its possible dangerous complications. She keeps constant watch and takes the best care she knows how, but lurking in her mind is the fear that perhaps she is not doing all that should be done or doing it in the proper way.

In country homes situated long distances from centres where doctors are located this worry is greatly increased. There is the long trying wait for the doctor and there is the heavy expense of his visit. When every minute saved in getting the proper kind of treatment, may mean the lessening of hours of pain, and the possible saving of a life, the mother has to carry on alone as best she can with the advice and assistance of her neighbors. The old family doctor book, a very doubtful advisor and source of information, is rapidly giving place to a more practical idea of short courses in home nursing for mothers. These are being given both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the former province they are arranged by the Public Health Department. Courses lasting five days are arranged and a nurse is sent out to give ten lectures. All the local people are asked to do is to ensure an attendance of at least 12 women, find a lecture place and do the advertising that is needed to secure good attendance. Miss Russell, superintendent of Public Health Nurses, informs us that these courses have been very successful and have created a great amount of interest wherever they have been held.

According to press notices the Red Cross in Saskatchewan is carrying out a somewhat similar plan as part of its peace-time work. Miss Jean Mackenzie is in charge of this special branch of work. Efforts are being made to hold these courses in as many centres as possible and to have them conducted by resident graduate nurses and doctors. A fee of one dollar is charged in Saskatchewan, and the students are given a Home Nursing Manual. Women's organizations are taking the work up eagerly. Information concerning these courses may be obtained from the Public Health Department in Manitoba and the Red Cross office in Saskatoon.

## Sleeping Out-of-Doors

Everytime I visit anyone who has a screened veranda or sleeping porch, I covet that house. Sleeping out with the maximum amount of air allowance without mosquito, fly, take-up-your-bed-and-walk-when-it-rains inconvenience, is ideal. It is so healthy for everyone. Circumstances recently necessitated the removing of our sleeping quarters to a large granary some distance from the house. There are two small windows one in the north and one in the south wall, and a very large door which we leave open at night. The mosquitos have not been very troublesome so far this year. The children who before always woke soon after we got up in the morning are now sleeping till eight and nine a.m., they have their afternoon nap and are ready for bed again before dark. Their appetites also seem to have grown, and I know mine has.

I also wake more refreshed and ready when breakfast is ready to eat it, while before I didn't care whether I had it or not. Even the good man is enjoying the change though usually he wants to know if it is necessary to be blown out of bed when the window is opened at the top and bottom in the house. That is the beauty of sleeping out, you may get the wind trying to remove the bed-clothes but a draught never.

Mrs. Whitmore's article on Heart's Desire, in The Guide, suggested to me instead of a sleeping porch attached to the house why not a shelter screened for that purpose. Around the house it gets so sandy (in this district), and the sand grinds into the bedclothes so and a shelter could be built in a bluff near the house, using the bedrooms inside as dressing-rooms. I am, not going to suggest measurements as those must be regulated by family requirements and purse, but I do suggest building a wall around the bottom, then from the top of wall to ceiling, screen in on all sides. Outside the screening put shutters hanging on hinges from the top having adjustable fasteners so that they can be propped right open or otherwise as the elements decide. The chalets at sanitoriums in the Old Country were frequently built on the above principle, but closed on the north side usually.

To make up a bed for the greatest comfort sleeping out single beds are the best. Always have plenty underneath. Now place a full size blanket over the bed, the centre of the blanket along the right side of the bed, when looking towards the head leaving the one-half hanging down and leave it down till the last. Now take another full size blanket and arrange the centre down the middle of the bed, leaving one-third of blanket hanging over each side of the bed. Now if sheets are preferred to sleep between put a full size sheet over the blanket. Now turn up the left side of the blanket over the bed, the outside edge should nearly reach the right side of bed. Now turn right side of blanket over the left side then the short flap that hangs over the bottom of bed is turned up over the other folds to keep the feet warm and securely covered. Now put the required bed-clothes over the envelope, then turn the half blanket that was left hanging in the first place over the whole and tuck in. A large blanket tucked in under the mattress at the sides first and the bottom last, completes this night snuggery, and it will need a very restless person to get uncovered. For very young children, scout round your neighborhood and if you can unearth an old sailor get him to make a hammock for them like he used to sleep in and you should have no trouble with them getting uncovered. Brace the shelter strongly if hammocks are to be slung. To get in the bed turn back the two sides of the blanket that is divided into three with the sheet a little way down, then slip down the

## Dreams

By Blaine Bigler

How can I who love the wind-swept grasses  
Ever shut myself within this narrow street,  
Where every vagrant wind that lulls and passes  
Bring dreams of far off blue hills and meadows sweet?

How can I who love the lure of open spaces  
Content myself within this little room,  
When in lines of light the golden sunshine traces  
A far-off country lane where roses bloom?

How can I who love the water's lyric laughter,  
The rustle of the winds among the trees,  
Let four gray walls—a room with low-hung rafters  
Shut me away from life and all of these?

I have my dreams—and dreams they live forever;  
My four gray walls cannot be prison bars;  
While I have dreams this little room can never  
Shut me from radiant sunlight and the stars.  
—In the People's Popular Monthly.

opening and sleep the sleep of the just.

So many of us would like sleeping porches and as someone remarked the other day if we really waited till we could afford one we should never have one. Fresh air is essential to everyone's health, particularly children. The change of sleeping quarters is very beneficial. Those of us who have changed the easily moved portions of the household furniture around a few times each year to the everlasting disgust of the menfolks, know how much they enjoy even that small change in the daily routine. Anyone who has once slept out under the trees and stars will very rarely want to sleep inside again except during the real cold weather. Health authorities are always advocating an abundance of fresh air to increase vitality and resisting powers. The cost of a shelter or porch is nothing to the cost of hospital and medical fees. The progress of patients who were put on the balconies was remarkable, and yet our wards were all large and well ventilated with no suggestion of overcrowding. It is quite possible to overcrowd well ventilated buildings, though of course not so easily as poorly ones.

Don't begin sleeping out if you feel ill or put a sick child to sleep out without a doctor's advice, but if you feel just run down and want a change try it for a week and then start to build the screened porch.—Cecilia L. Hill.

## China and Hair Nets

Few people realize that China is one of the world's centres of the hair-net industry. There are several reasons why this part of the globe has attained such distinction. Investigations have shown that the Chinese, both men and women, grow more hair per capita than the natives of other countries, and as there are many millions of inhabitants living in China the total production is tremendous. Experience has also shown that Chinese hair is stronger and stands the necessary treatment with chemicals better than the hair of most other races. In addition, labor can be obtained so cheaply that this factor in addition to those already mentioned makes China an unusually suitable country in which to develop the hair-net industry.

But Chinese hair is not taken straight off Chinese heads and made into nets for the unsuspecting public. First of all it is sorted or graded according to length and quality. As it is coarser than that grown by other races, its size is reduced by certain chemicals so that the finished nets will be of sufficient fineness. Bleaching is necessary as the greatest demand is for the various shades of brown, but even for black nets the hair is bleached and dyed. A visit to any store will reveal the fact that nets are made in more colors than brown and black. The processes through which the hair go from the beginning to the end are quite sufficient to render it perfectly safe for wear on any Canadian head.

Until comparatively recently the various steps following the grading and sorting had to be performed in Europe or on this continent, which entailed shipping the raw material many thousands of miles before it got back again to China. Even with such great disadvantages it paid manufacturers to follow this plan as labor is so cheap in the Orient. However, it is now possible for the entire process to be carried on in China. This achievement of modern industry should have the effect of reducing the cost of hair nets to the consumer.

When once the fibre has been properly treated, the making of the nets presents little difficulty. They are constructed in a similar way to ordinary fish-nets and are made by hand with the aid of very simple tools. Owing to the delicate nature of the work, girls are largely employed and are paid very little for their labor as far as our standards go. They receive only an equivalent of one cent for each net which often contains as many as a thousand knots, so they have to work pretty hard in order to make a living. A skillful girl can turn out about ten



nets a day, which will bring her enough on which to live and possibly a little bit more.

Manufacturers have found from long experience that nothing is quite as satisfactory for nets as human hair. Several attempts have been made to find a substitute for this fibre, but the products have never possessed the same pliability and power to blend with the hair.

## The Senate of Canada

Continued from Page 7

Sir John A. Macdonald gave reasons for rejecting amendments to the resolutions which had greater force than those of Brown. The scheme of Confederation, he told the legislative assembly, "was in the nature of a treaty settled between different colonies, each clause of which had been fully discussed and which had been agreed to by a system of mutual compromise." If they began making amendments and alterations "the proceedings would have to be commenced de novo" and "Confederation might not be effected until the day of judgment." That argument carried weight; in all of the provinces Confederation was the supreme issue, and to bring this about there was no disposition to allow mere differences of opinion to wreck the scheme. But the argument that Confederation is a treaty not to be set aside at the request merely of a majority continues to do service, and is today the great obstacle to the complete development of Canadian sovereignty.

### Senate and Sectional Interests

The Senate, Sir John A. Macdonald told the assembly, was to represent "the sober second thought in legislation." It was moreover to be the buttress against encroachments by the strong provinces upon the weak. "There are three great sections, having different interests, in this proposed federation," he said. There was the agricultural West, Lower Canada with special institutions and laws, and the maritimes with sectional interests of their own. "To the upper house is to be confided the protection of sectional interests, and therefore is it that the three great divisions are there equally represented for the purpose of defending such interests against the combinations of majorities in the assembly."

George Brown agreed: "We recognize to a certain extent diversity of interests," he said, "and it was quite natural that a protection for these interests by equality in the upper house should be demanded by the less numerous provinces." The idea of the fathers of Confederation therefore was that the Senate should be the protector of the units of Confederation, that it should be outside of and above party conflict, and should be a revising body, "the sober second thought in legislation," and a body which would, as George Brown said, "cavass dispassionately the measures of the lower house and stand up for the public interests in opposition to hasty or partisan legislation."

### Qualifications of Senators

This ideal body was brought into existence by the British North America Act, of 1867. Under that act the Senate was to consist of 72 members, 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec and 24 for the maritime provinces. The qualifications for a senator as laid down in the act are: He must be a British subject; must be of the full age of 30 years; must be possessed of real property, free of all encumbrances, to the value of \$4,000; must be a resident of the province for which he is appointed. Senators are appointed for life by the governor-general on the advice of his ministers. The place of a senator may become vacant if he fails to attend the house in two consecutive sessions, if he becomes bankrupt, if he is convicted of felony or any infamous crime, if he becomes the citizen of another country, or if he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or residence. For some years after Confederation the indemnity of senators was \$600. In 1905 it stood at \$1,500 but in that year it was made \$20 for each day's attendance if the session did not extend beyond 30 days; if it went beyond that the indemnity

was \$2,500. In 1920 the indemnity was increased to \$4,000 to obtain which a senator must attend three-fourths of the days on which the Senate sits; if he attends less he get \$25 a day for each day that he attends.

### Additions to Senate

The first increase in the number of senators took place in 1871, when the new members of Confederation, Manitoba and British Columbia, were given two and three senators respectively. Prince Edward Island came into Confederation in 1873, and was given four senators, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick losing two each, thus keeping the maritime representation at 24. In 1882, Manitoba was given another member of the Senate, and again in 1892. The North West Territories were given two senators in 1888, the number being increased to four in 1904. The

provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created in 1905, and each was given four senators. The total number of senators at that date was 87. In 1917 a further adjustment of senatorial representation took place, the number of senators being increased to 96, as follows: Quebec 24, Ontario 24, the maritimes 24 (Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4), Western Canada 24 (Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 6, British Columbia 6). It was also provided that eight additional senators might be appointed but the total number of senators must not exceed 104.

### Legislative Powers

The Senate may initiate legislation but such legislation must be passed by the House of Commons to become law. It may amend or reject legislation passed by the House of Commons. The Senate,

however, may not initiate any legislation involving the expenditure of money. The right to initiate finance bills is a privilege maintained by the British House of Commons for well on to 300 years, and that privilege is specifically conferred upon the Canadian House of Commons by the British North America Act—the constitution of Canada—article 53 of which says:

"Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any tax or impost shall originate in the House of Commons."

Such bills it is further provided, in accordance with British precedent and practice, must be government measures. The British convention that the amounts in such bills recommended by the government may be reduced by vote of the House of Commons but not increased, is also observed at Ottawa, but the rights of the Senate with regard to the



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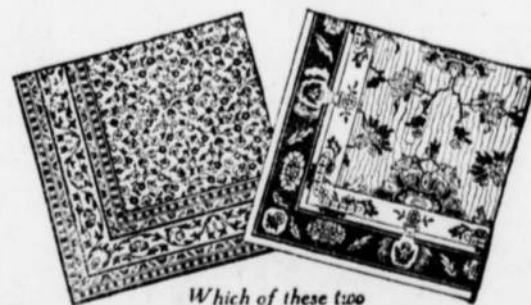
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amending of a money bill is a matter of controversy. The House of Lords asserted its right to amend a money bill up to 1861, when the House of Commons by formal resolution declared that "aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons, and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, consideration, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords." The Lords objected, but from that date the practice was that the House of Lords could reject a money bill as a whole but not amend it.

#### May Amend Money Bills

Even that power of the Lords is now limited by the Parliament Act of 1910, but no limitation of the power to amend money bills is imposed upon the Canadian Senate by the British North America Act. A special committee of the Senate appointed to enquire into the rights of the Senate with regard to money bills reported in 1918 and found:

"1. That the Senate of Canada has and always had since it was created, the power to amend bills originating in the House of Commons appropriating any part of the revenue or imposing a tax by reducing the amounts therein, but has not the right to increase the same, without the consent of the Crown.

"2. That this power was given as an essential part of the Confederation contract.

"3. That the practices of the Imperial Houses of Parliament in respect of money bills is no part of the constitution of the Dominion of Canada."

Rule 78 of the House of Commons

#### AT THE SEASHORE

Probably never has there been a stranger case of mistaken identity than this—an elephant mistaken for a sand hill, an ash tray and an earthquake, all in the space of a few seconds. And by a policeman too—Flannelfeet, the Cop. It all came about because Nicholas Nutt, of Doo-ville, taught Tiny, his pet pachyderm, to impersonate a water spaniel and chase sticks. They had gone to the seashore for a holiday. Nicky and his pet. Now Officer Flannelfeet was there, too, swimming just beyond a big rock, when Nicky hurled a stick over and told Tiny to go after it. Tiny poised himself for a swan dive and then he saw what had happened. The stick had struck the officer on the head. When the stars faded out of Flannelfeet's eyes, he saw Tiny, and in a sudden fit of temper hurled back the wooden missive and it struck the elephant right on the head. Naturally, the elephant didn't care to do any more tricks and so Nicky covered him up with sand leaving only the tip of his trunk protruding. Thus he presented a perfect picture of a sand hill, and his trunk looked more like an ash tray than any other thing. Nicky wandered away to buy ice cream cones, and along came Flannelfeet, his good disposition entirely restored, seeking a place to smoke a cigar and rest awhile. Down he sat upon Tiny. That was when he thought the pachyderm a sand hill. And then he made his second mistake. He thought Tiny's trunk was a receptacle for ashes, and he dropped a hot coal from his cigar into it. What the elephant thought of having a fire suddenly thrown into his respiratory system can best be surmised by the fact he went straight into the air. Flannelfeet went too, and then, if you please, is when he made the biggest mistake of all. "Help! An earthquake!" he shouted as he went skyward. Nicky knew nothing of this. When he returned with the cones, the officer was out of sight in the hole, and Tiny was rubbing his trunk in the cool

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claims for the Commons rights and powers with regard to money bills possessed by the British House of Commons, but the Senate committee found that the rule "is unwarranted under the provisions of the British North America Act."

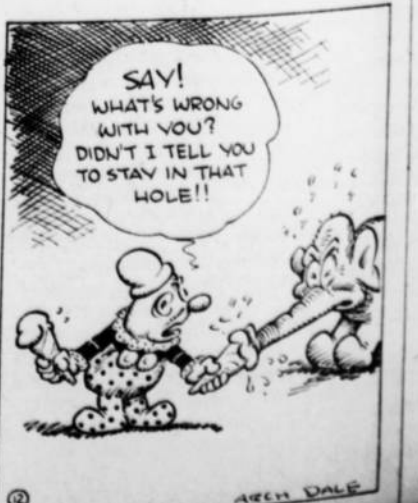
#### Co-ordinate Legislative Powers

In brief it is contended that with the single exception of the right to originate a money bill, the legislative powers of the Senate are, under the terms of Confederation and the British North America Act, co-ordinate with those of the House of Commons. As against this view of the rights of the Senate, it is pointed out that the preamble to the

British North America Act, states that the provinces of Canada have "expressed their desire to be federally united into one Dominion... with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom," and that this implies that the Senate was bound by the practices of the House of Lords. Whatever the legal theory the Senate, like the House of Lords, has bowed to the lower house and while it may claim the right to amend money bills it does not exercise the right. While the legal right is claimed, however, the danger always exists that it may be exercised and the claim has to be considered in connection with the general question of reform of the Senate.

#### Party Appointments

The first Senate of Canada reflected faithfully the ideal of the fathers of Confederation of a non-partisan body, "the sober second thought" in legislation. Both political parties were equally represented but when the Liberals came into office in 1873, the Conservatives had a majority of 15 in the Senate. In the next five years Mackenzie made 16 appointments, but when Sir John A. Macdonald resumed office in 1878, the Conservatives were still dominant in the upper chamber. During their 15 years of office the Conservatives proceeded to pack the Senate with members of their party and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office in 1896, there were only 13 Liberal members of the Red Chamber. Sir Wilfrid appointed 81 senators during his premiership, an equality in the party representation being reached in 1903, but when the Liberals retired in 1911, the party had a majority of 39 in the Senate. Sir Robert Borden proceeded to transform this Liberal majority into a Conservative majority, but the process was interrupted by the war and the party truce. There are at the present time 95 members of the Senate, appointed as follows: Four by Macdonald between 1884 and 1891; 23 by Laurier between 1896 and 1910; 28 by Borden between 1911 and 1917 and 17 by him as Unionists between 1917 and 1920; 14 by Meighen in 1921, and nine by the present King government. Of the present members 34 are avowed Liberals, two of whom were appointed by Sir Robert Borden, the rest by Laurier and King. The Conservatives have thus an overwhelming majority in the Senate, a majority which stands as a monument to the





futility of the idea of the fathers of the Confederation that appointments to the Senate would be made without regard to party politics and that the Senate would be "an independent body, moderating between parties—a body of judicial temper and of rarer atmosphere than the House of Commons."

#### Elder Statesman

The Conservative majority can only be wiped out by due process of nature as most senators are only parted from their jobs by death. Of the present Senate three are between 45 and 49 years of age; 28 between 50 and 59; 36 between 60 and 69; 20 between 70 and 79; six between 80 and 89, and one is 97 years of age. As a chamber of elder statesmen the Senate lives well up to the age qualification; the statesmanship is pretty much of a myth.

Party considerations are paramount in appointments to the Senate and its revisionary powers in legislation are exercised mainly on party lines, but often with a kindly regard for interests whose business is their politics. "Always the senators have obeyed the mandate of party," says Prof. George M. Wrong. "There is no case on record in which a majority in the Senate has opposed an important measure of a majority of the same party in the House of Commons." The Senate is most active in exercising its revisionary powers when its majority is of a different political complexion to the majority in the lower house. Between 1896 and 1901, when the Liberals had a majority in the House of Commons and the Conservatives a majority in the Senate, the latter rejected four or five government bills. From 1911 to 1916, when the Conservatives had a majority in the House of Commons and the Liberals a majority in the Senate, the latter rejected several government measures, including the celebrated naval bill contributing three ships to the British navy, a bill to create a permanent tariff commission, a bill to provide for provincial subsidies for road building and one to provide increases in the salaries of railway mail clerks.

In the exercise of revisionary powers over Liberal legislation since 1921, the Senate Conservative majority is bringing the question of Senate reform to the front. It has twice thrown out measures to give the provinces control of the liquor trade within their boundaries. Last year it rejected entirely the Canadian National branch line program, and this year it has seriously mutilated it. It has also rejected a reciprocal trade bill, and irritated veterans of the Great War by amendments to the pension bill and rejection of the scheme for distributing the canteen fund. In consequence Premier King has announced that the government will have something to say about Senate reform at the next session of parliament. What should be done with the Senate is a subject which must be discussed in a separate article.

## BOOK REVIEW

### Rural Credits

Farm Credits in the United States and Canada, by James B. Morman, M.A., economist, Federal Farm Loan Board. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Morman dedicates his book to the farmers of the United States and Canada "who are out of debt," and the dry humor of the dedication gives an inkling of how the author looks upon schemes for helping the farmer to get into debt. Not that Mr. Morman is without sympathy for the farmer or ignores the plain demands of a developing agriculture; he realizes too keenly that without special facilities for financing the farm the farmer becomes burdened by a load of debt that the farm simply cannot carry. The farmer who can get out of debt and keep out is to be congratulated; the real problem as Mr. Morman insists is the provision of such credit as farming as a national business and asset requires to maintain it at a cost which the business can carry.

"The significance of credit to farmers," he says, "lies in the fact that they, as borrowers, promise to pay back the credit with interest at a given time, and pledge their properties as security for their debts. Therefore,

so far as the welfare of farmers as debtors is concerned, the terms and conditions under which credit is advanced are vitally important to them." That is the crux of the rural credits problem; the terms and conditions under which the farm can be financed.

Mr. Morman confines his examination of rural credit systems to the United States and Canada, and he gives the history of the farm credits' movement for the last 10 years. The laws of the various states across the border and the recent federal legislation are examined as well as all that had been done in Canada up to a few months ago. The great value of reasonable credit to farmers is emphasized by Mr. Morman, and he lays particular stress upon interest rates, periods of loans and terms of repayment, bringing out clearly that the financing of agriculture must proceed upon entirely different lines to the financing of mercantile business. As a survey of the legislative and economic aspects of rural credit the volume is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject.—J. T. H.

### International Trade

Canada's Balance of International Indebtedness, 1900-1913, by Jacob Viner, Ph.D., associate professor in political economy in the University of Chicago. The Harvard University Press.

This is a David A. Wells prize essay for the year 1922-23, and is published under the direction of the Harvard Department of Economics. It is a study intended to verify the theory of international trade by a thorough examination of the facts and the actual processes. Canada is taken for this study as presenting the clearest features for such examination, for, owing to climatic conditions and undeveloped natural resources, she must import a considerable amount of human necessities, while the process of development attracts capital and leads to a constant stream of investment which figures in the trade returns.

Mr. Viner makes a minute examination of the values of commodities and services entering into Canada's trade statistics from 1900 to 1913, and he finds there is a debit balance of \$2,369,250,000, that is, that Canada imported that much more than she exported. At that point protectionists would cry out triumphantly, "What did we tell you; that means the country is becoming bankrupt." Mr. Viner, however, is a scientific investigator; he goes further and next examines carefully and thoroughly all the available evidence as to capital coming into Canada for investment. His enquiry results in the figure of \$2,545,627,000 as the amount of foreign capital invested in Canada between 1900 and 1913.

"Considering," he says, "the incomplete character of the material available for a direct estimate of the amount of foreign investments in Canada, the complicated character of the indirect estimate and the necessary resort in both estimates to conjectural material, the two sets of results are in remarkably close agreement." They are, and the result is a remarkable vindication of the accepted theory of international trade.

As to the adjustment of balances, Mr. Viner, after another elaborate and painstaking examination of the available data, shows that it was effected largely through triangular transactions with the United States. In other words Canada's large business with the United States is due to the fact that the latter is the medium through which Canada adjusts her balances with other nations. Once again a vindication of the deductive theory.

Mr. Viner presents an important and useful study of a difficult economic question, and his book should be read by those who are interested in the mechanism of international exchange.—J. T. H.

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# Gulls

Continued from Page 2

individual birds of this species have been known to accompany a ship from one side of the Atlantic to the other. On the Pacific, however, they are usually content to return after conveying a liner for 20 or 25 miles from shore. Numbers of Herring Gulls nest by the margin of Great Slave Lake in Alberta, and several have been noted during the breeding season in the neighborhood of Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.

The Ring Billed Gull is another seafaring bird which comes inland to nest. It is common during such times on most of the sloughs and lakes in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In the extreme northern regions of Canada many kinds of gulls have their habitat. On the shores of the Arctic sea the great Glaucous Gull or Burgomaster wheels in peerless flight. He is the largest member of the gull family, measuring over 30 inches in length, and having a magnificent wing spread of 60 inches. The Eskimos are fond of the flesh of these big birds and resort to ingenious methods in taking them. The most successful method is one that is extremely simple in its operation. A small snow hut of bee-hive shape is erected. Upon the roof, which is so thin as to be semi-transparent, pieces of meat are placed as bait, the fowler being seated within the structure and armed with a slender spear. When the

unsuspecting gull, attracted by the bait, alights upon the roof its form is visible to the man inside the hut who immediately runs it through with his sharp pointed weapon.

A notable peculiarity amongst gulls is that, while apparently liking sea water as a drink, they regard salty food as being extremely distasteful. Gulls live to what might be regarded as an old age amongst birds, individuals known to a lighthouse keeper having frequented the vicinity of his beacon for upwards of 30 years.

Gulls have few enemies amongst birds or beasts, and being but little disturbed by man are free to come and go unmolested and unafraid. In summer helping to protect the crops of the prairie farmer, in winter gleaned a precarious livelihood from the ocean, these handsome birds are at all times interesting in their habits. Amongst the wild bird population of Western Canada they occupy an important economic position and are effective agents in checking and controlling destructive insects.

A gull in mid-air is one of Nature's most beautiful creatures. Its plumage is neat and clean and spotless at all times; its manners and habits are above reproach. To many a lone tiller of the soil weaving his way to and fro across the prairie wheatfields, the little flock of gulls following in his wake give a sense of companionship which is of no small value.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 26, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Prices still continue to advance and show a gain of practically 10c per bushel for the week. Further unfavorable crop reports were the main reason for the advance. It is now estimated that with favorable conditions from now until harvest we cannot hope for much more than half of the wheat that was grown in the western provinces last year. During the last few days there has also been reports of rust showing in southern Manitoba, and if it develops to any extent further advances can be looked for. On the whole the situation is very bullish, and while reactions from these levels can be looked for the general feeling among the trade is that prices will go higher.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Followed advance in wheat and made big gains during the week. Reports indicate that prospects for these grains very unfavorable and that crop will be far below last year. Prices will continue to be governed by action of wheat market.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 21 to 26 inclusive.										Week	Year
	21	22	23	24	25	26	Ago	Ago			
<b>Wheat—</b>											
Oct. 130	128	135	134	139	145	131	92				
Dec. 126	124	130	129	134	139	127					
May 130	127	133	132	136	142	131					
<b>Oats—</b>											
Oct. 49	49	51	51	54	58	50	36				
Dec. 47	47	48	49	51	56	48					
May 51	50	52	52	55	59	52					
<b>Barley—</b>											
Oct. 77	78	80	81	83	88	79	50				
Dec. 74	74	76	76	80	84	74					
May ..	78	79	79	82	86	..					
<b>Flax—</b>											
Oct. 220	220	227	227	228	233	227	197				
Dec. 214	213	221	221	220	224	222					
May ..	..	..	..	226	234	..					
<b>Rye—</b>											
Oct. 83	82	87	87	89	94	86	64				
Dec. 81	81	85	86	88	91	84					
May ..	..	..	..	89	91	93					

### CASH WHEAT

July 21 to 26 inclusive										Week	Year
	21	22	23	24	25	26	Ago	Ago			
1 N	139	137	142	143	148	155	138	107			
2 N	136	134	139	138	143	150	135	104			
3 N	131	129	134	134	139	146	130	99			
4 ..	122	121	127	127	131	137	123	86			
5 ..	114	112	118	118	123	129	115	81			
6 ..	103	101	108	107	112	118	104	77			
Feed	92	90	97	96	101	107	93	65			

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed July 25 as follows: October 2½d higher at 11s 3d; December 2½d higher at 11s 2½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c higher at \$4.41½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October \$1.49; December \$1.48.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

July 21 to July 26, inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	
July 21	48	46	46	44	42	81	76	72	230	226	200	80	
22	47	45	45	44	42	81	76	73	220	226	200	79	
23	49	47	47	46	44	84	80	75	236	232	207	84	
24	49	47	47	46	44	84	80	76	245	241	207	84	
25	52	50	49	49	47	87	83	78	240	236	208	86	
26	56	54	54	53	51	92	87	83	244	240	213	91	
Week Ago	49	47	46	45	43	82	77	74	235	231	207	83	
Year Ago	42	39	39	37	36	49	46	43	223	219	182	62	

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### WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending July 25, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,402; hogs, 3,366; sheep, 227. Last week: Cattle, 4,686; hogs, 4,749; sheep, 323.

In the face of a continued slow and draggy market, the cattle run this week shows an increase over the previous one, the quality and finish still continuing to leave very much to be desired. It would look as though drought conditions in certain portions of the West is forcing a great number of very unfinished cattle of all kinds on the market, and as there is a very limited outlet at the present time for feeder cattle these thin and half-finished cattle in many cases have to be sold for butcher purposes at prices that are far from being satisfactory. The packers can use some really well-finished grain-fed butcher steers at reasonably good prices, but very few of these are coming. Choice grain-fed butcher steers will bring from 6c to 6½c, with a few a shade higher; medium quality grass-fed butcher steers 4c to 5c, with common steers at from 2½c to 3½c. The only kind of stocker and feeder steers that are selling fairly well are the real good deboned kind, which are bringing from 3½c to 4½c, medium and plain qualities are in exceedingly poor demand at from 3½c to 4c, with fair to medium kinds at from 2½c to 3c. Stock cows around 1½c to 2c. Eastern and Southern market reports continue to show stagnant trade conditions and we cannot, therefore, too strongly urge those who have the pasture to hold their cattle back for further finishing and in the hope of a better market. The calf market continues very bad, top veals bringing 5c, with the majority around 3c to 4c, while plain calves and also thin cows with calves at foot are almost unsaleable.

The hog market shows considerable strength, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$7.65, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

The sheep and lamb market also shows a little improvement, top lambs can be quoted at around 12c, with medium to good qualities from 10c to 11½c. Light weight butcher sheep at from 5c to 6c, medium qualities at from 4c to 5c.

Monday, August 4, being a Civic Holiday, the livestock market on that date will be closed. All stock arriving will be looked after and handled the following day in the usual manner.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.25 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	2.75 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	4.50 to 5.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

### SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 2,400; calves, 1,400; hogs, 7,500; sheep, 700. Cars 200.

Cattle—About steady prices were in force for cattle offered here today. Good and choice finished kinds were scarce. Part of a load of Hereford yearling steers sold at \$10 and best full loads reported well along in the day sold at \$8.00. Some heifers scored at \$8.50. The \$6.00 and \$8.00 gap caught much of the steer quota, while \$3.50 to \$6.25 took all but a small share of the she stock quota above cutter and canner grades. Bulls earned from \$3.25 to \$4.75 early, with \$4.00 to \$4.50, taking much of the more desirable stock. Stocker and feeder trade was dull with plain quality predominating. Stockers and yearlings were booked between \$3.50 and \$5.00 early, with nothing choice on display. Veal calves lost about 50c and

tippy kinds made \$7.50 to \$8.00 mostly, with \$7.75 taking many. Seconds sold around \$4.50 largely.

Hogs—Packer trade in the hog division was slow in getting started today, although outside orders for butchers and porkers were filled fairly early at steady prices as compared with Wednesday, and the range of sale for the day was \$7.75 to \$8.75. Best hogs sold from \$8.60 to \$8.75 and mixed droves from \$8.10 to \$8.50, while packing sows sold generally at \$7.75 to \$7.85, and some of the better sorts at \$8.00. Stags were steady and pigs were steady, the latter cashing at \$6.75. The run was 7,500 head. For the week so far the advance has been 65c to 75c, and also on all classes.

Sheep—Sheep prices were fully steady today and lambs were off another 10c, making the top natives around \$12.25, and second cuts at \$11.25. Culls sold from \$9.50 down to \$7.50. A few yearlings sold down to \$7.50 and tops were figured up to \$10.50. Ewes sold at \$6.00 generally for the good killers, and some of the breeding kinds sold at \$4.00 to \$6.50, and yearling breeding ewes cashed at \$8.50 here and there. Bucks sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00. The run was about 700 head.

### WOOL MARKET

Under date of July 24, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers report as follows:

All wool markets these days look to London as their guide in wool values. Prices in Canada are largely based on the London values, while in the United States they too, under normal conditions, have their values determined by foreign markets. This is accounted for in the fact that the production of wool in the United States is less than 300,000,000 pounds per annum, while the normal consumption is in the vicinity of 700,000,000 pounds, grease basis. The interest of the trade was centred in the last series of London wool sales which opened July 1. Prices at the opening were off ½ to 7 per cent., as compared with the next previous sales. Cables coming to us advised prices down 10 per cent. on low medium or one-quarter blood staple as compared with the May levels. However, as the series progressed prices firmed, and the London sales showed more strength in the closing than was anticipated by the trade.

In view of the conditions in many of the large consuming centres, the strong position of wool has made itself felt, in the way prices have been maintained. Dullness in Bradford, disturbing fluctuations in exchange in Europe, Japan with her reconstruction schemes, presidential election year in the United States, have all affected adversely the general consumption of wool. The demands of these countries are likely therefore to assume heavier proportions eventually. Good wools are not plentiful, and any further demand should help materially towards the maintenance of firm wool values. On the general consumption of wool as against production, Sir Arthur Goldfinch states "a steady demand exists, even with poor to moderate general trade, at least equal to the pre-war demand, while the annual growth of wool is 10 per cent. less."

In Canada the wool clip this season is, we judge, easily 20 per cent. below that of 1921, the total present clip being estimated at 12,000,000 pounds. Throughout Ontario, Quebec, and the maritime provinces, wools have been coming in freely for the past two months, with upwards of 1,000,000 pounds of these wools having been received by the organization. From the west wools have only recently commenced to arrive at the Weston warehouse. During the past week or ten days, some 20 cars have been received with advices of several others as being en route. The chief likely markets at present for Canadian wool continue to be Canada and England. The United States, which country is usually a buyer of Canadian wool, this season has only purchased in limited quantities, owing directly to the fact that American prices, are not receiving the whole advantage of the duty. In many instances Canadian wools have been placed at within only a few cents a pound of the price of similar wool in the United States, whereas the wool in the United States, ranges from 13c to 17c per pound, on Canadian wools entering the United States.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market very weak. Receipts light, quality poor. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras 27c to 29c, firsts 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 19½c. Poultry: Live fowl 13c to 18c, ducks 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 12c, turkeys 13c to 18c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Market weak. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 14c. The North Battleford section reports a good supply of fresh eggs with prices unchanged. Poultry: Very little poultry moving. Live broilers 23c, fowl 10c to 12c per lb.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm. Receipts light, quality poor. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 19c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 27c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c to 22c. Poultry: Receipts extras 35c, firsts 30c. Poultry: Receipts light, live broilers 20c, fowl 11c per lb.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts light, quality poor. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, and most 15c. The local demand is placed in storage. Jobbing extras \$9.00 per case, firsts \$5.25 per case, seconds \$6.75 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.



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**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST,** 229 Main Street, Winnipeg 46-1

### TOBACCO

**GOOD CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—REGALIA** brand. Guaranteed first quality. Out of the nine types of Regalia brand preference vary according to taste. Select your own. Long Leaf, Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Connecticut, Short Leaf, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, 45c. per pound; Spread Leaf, 50c. Aromatic Tobaccos, Quesnel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c.; Haubourg, 70c. Insured and prepaid to destination. Richard-Belliveau Co., Wholesale and Retail Tobaccos Cigars, etc., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 28-13

**LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO** tobacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored, pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 29-5

**AN ASSORTMENT OF FIVE POUNDS OF** Havana, Petit Rouge and Petit Havana for \$2.00, postpaid. Goods guaranteed. La Londe & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 20-13

### WELDING

**WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-**acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

### PRODUCE

#### Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, 6 1/2 lbs. and over, extra fat 18-19.  
Hens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over 15-16c  
Turkeys, 9 to 14 lbs., No. 1 condition 16-17c  
Broilers Highest Market Prices Paid  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until next issue. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.  
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

## The Open Forum

### Liquor Imports in B.C.

The Editor.—Is it true that anyone can import liquor into British Columbia? If so on what case was this decision handed down and in what court?—G. C. Champ, Regina, Sask.

[The plebiscite in B.C. of 1920 gave a majority against prohibition and in favor of government sale of liquor. Owing to the defeat of prohibition the province could not apply as against importation the provisions of the amended Canada Temperance Act which applied in all the prairie provinces, owing to the carrying of prohibition. The B.C. government in the act of 1921, following the plebiscite, imposed a tax of \$2.50 a quart on imported liquor. Premier Oliver stated that the tax was "designedly heavy so as to be a prohibition of importation." On May 22, 1922, Mr. Justice Martin, on appeal, decided that the province had no power to impose a tax on liquor imports, especially imports from other provinces. The provincial government appealed to Ottawa for legislation enabling them to prohibit imports of liquor, and the Dominion government, in 1922, introduced an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, by which it would have been illegal for private individuals to import liquor into a province where such an act was illegal by provincial legislation. The Senate rejected the amendment. It was introduced again in 1923, and the Senate amended it to provide that before coming into force in any province it must be submitted to a vote of the electors of the province. The House of Commons

refused to accept the amendment on the ground that it proposed that the federal authorities should impose an unnecessary expense upon the provinces affected. It is thus permissible for private individuals to import liquor into British Columbia. The amendments would not have prohibited importation by governments, manufacturers and exporters.—Editor.]

### S.G.G.A. and Farmers' Union

The Editor.—Would you kindly, in a short article, explain the difference between the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and the Farmers' Union, and what could be done to bring these two organizations together if possible, as it seems very foolish to have two where one could suffice. Perhaps one of the readers, unbiased by the recent conduct in trying to control the wheat pool election, could give the asked-for information.—Wm. Van Vliet, Quinton, Sask.

[The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union are organizations with the common purpose of improving the status of the farmer. The Farmers' Union claims to be strictly economic—the S.G.G.A. embraces a number of activities. The Farmers' Union is in the nature of a secret society; the S.G.G.A. is open. We agree that it is unfortunate the associational activities of the farmers are divided instead of being expressed through one organization.—Editor.]

### Canada and Great Britain

The Editor.—Would you kindly give me full information as to the amount that Canada as a British colony has to pay to Great Britain at present.—John Trohak, Stockholm, Sask.

[Canada is not a colony but a self-governing Dominion. Canada pays nothing to Great Britain.—Editor.]

### For Unity

The Editor.—It is very interesting and rather amusing to read the controversy over the fathership of the wheat pool, between The Farmers' Union and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers officials, each crediting themselves of the great deed they have accomplished in getting the great project in actual working order. However, looking at it from a general farmers' point of view, it is the grain growers of the three prairie provinces that have sown the seed of the wheat pool and are actually to be credited for the great undertaking. To the Farmers' Union, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and the Progressives is due every respect and credit which they actually deserve for nursing, cultivating and taking care of the seed which the farmers have sown and developed into a working system which we all hope to be proud of.

Now let us drop the petty differences and forget who is father, mother, or nurse of the wheat pool and line up our forces again with a full united and co-operative spirit and carry on the work of this great undertaking of ours to a success.—A. L. Plotkin, Brooksby, Sask.

### Service or Dividends

The Editor.—Canadians must come to realize that freight charges are a form of taxation, and that dividends to railroads are a bonus. Supposing that all railroads in Canada were nationally-owned and carried all commodities free, the cost of operation would be a direct tax on the people. A privately-owned railroad system and a national railroad system cannot exist in Canada much longer for the simple reason that the deficit of the national road running through unsettled territory is not offset by the profits of the privately-owned road, and there is no hope for a decrease in rates while the stockholders demand dividends which long ago over-reached the principal invested. The ordinary man has good grounds for his suspicion that the Railway Commission functions more for stockholders than for the producer-consumers. Our per capita tax is \$450 per each man, woman and child, or approximately \$2,250 for every wage earner, and our deficit of \$64,000,000 for last year will increase this to \$3,000 for each wage earner—and yet there are several million acres of railway lands not paying one cent of taxes and millions of tax-exempt bonds outstanding also. Is it any wonder that the Canadians are leaving Canada? And especially so as B.C. wants freight reduced on fruit, Alberta wants to ship her coal to Ontario and Quebec, and grain rates also should come down while rates westward on all goods should also be reduced—service instead of dividends is now demanded.—J. Knight, Drumheller.

### Sask. Seed Growers Organized

Saskatchewan growers of registered seed completed plans for the formation of a co-operative seed-selling organization at Saskatoon, July 24. Arrangements have been entered into for adequate warehousing and cleaning and credit facilities at Moose Jaw, and the new association will be in readiness to handle the present crop.

The aims of the association will be somewhat similar to the Alberta Seed Growers' selling organization which has had two years' successful operation. The efforts of the promoters will be to popularize better seed within the province, and to that end Saskatchewan buyers will have first call on grain passing through the plant.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuffi



L. WILSON

### Tight Shoes

I bought some shoes from Goss and Grate, new fangled last and narrow eight, while I wear nine and wide. "I doubt that these will ever work, they seem too small," I told the clerk, "they pinch on top and side!" "The fit is fine, it's neat and snug, just like an insect in a rug, and then they'll stretch," said he; so I submerged my private views and said, "All right, I'll take the shoes." The purchase bothered me, for down within me something said, "You'll soon be mad and seeing red, though they are snug and neat; they'll torture you with might and main, they'll breed a thousand types of pain, they'll murder both your feet!" I put them on and went to work, subdued my judgment of the clerk, and whistled as I went, but in about an hour or so, a message from my little toe, said, "Gosh, I'm pinched and bent!" Soon all my toes began to shout, "Hey, there, you rascal, let us out! What have we done to you that you should lock us in a vice? Hey, let us wriggle once or twice! Hey, open up this shoe!" I changed my shoes, and such relief from compound torture, pain and grief, can scarcely be defined; yet, "I must wear those shoes!" said I, "I have to wear them if I die, or if I lose my mind!" Each day for weeks I tried them out, each day my aching toes would shout, "Release us, man, at once! We've served you well for many years with patience never in arrears; why are we jailed, you dunce?" It was no use, so one fair day I threw those wretched shoes away, I threw them in a well! Tight shoes are certainly a curse; if anyone knows any worse I wish he'd rise and tell!



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

### HORSES

#### CATTLE—Shorthorns

**SELLING—RED, REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bull. Cheap. Particulars, A. D. Woodward, Salvador, Sask. 31-2

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 13** months, \$85, splendid type. McNeill, Hughenden, Alta. 31-2

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, THREE** years old, good stock getter. Price \$100. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 29-5

### Red Polls

#### Lincoln Herd of Red Polls

will show in the Canadian "A" Circuit, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. Show herd is in charge of my son, Alvin D. Will be pleased to have you look us up at the shows. Herd headed by Rupert's Teddy, 32696 A. R., weight 2,500 lbs. His dam weighs 1,600 lbs. and has a record of 11,005.4 lbs. milk and 600.9 lbs. butter-fat. She has three sons that have won State Fair Grand Championships. Real dual-purpose bulls and heifers for sale.

**ADOLPH P. ARP, ELDRIDGE, IOWA, U.S.A.**

**SELLING—TWO YEARLING BULLS, PEDIGREE** and development exceptionally good. Particulars on request. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 29-3

### Holsteins

**SELLING—SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bulls, age from one month to four years. Price \$35 to \$100. E. G. Engleason, Morse, Sask. 29-3

### Herefords

**FOR SALE—HEREFORDS, THREE PURE-BRED** bull calves, \$40 each. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-3

### Ayrshires

**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,** from A1 milkers, \$35. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 29-3

## SWINE—Various

### Hampshires

**ONE TWO-YEAR HAMPSHIRE BOAR, TWO** one-year-old boars, \$25 each; 12 weeks pigs, \$10. Papers free. F. A. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 27-5

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$10** each, f.o.b. Alexander. J. Prowse, Alexander, Man. 31-3

### Duroc-Jerseys

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, \$11 AND \$15** each, papers free. Duns by an Orion, Pathfinder, Sensation boar. H. Blair, Craigsmyle, Alta. 29-3

### Yorkshires

**CHOICE YORKSHIRES, MARCH 8th LITTER,** \$14 each, papers, \$1.00; year-old sows to farrow September 5th, \$30. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 30-5

**SELLING—PICKED YORKSHIRES, MALES,** \$10; females, \$9.00; others, \$7.00. Roach, Douglass, Sask. 30-2

**YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM PROLIFIC STOCK,** \$9.00 at eight weeks, papers included. A. M. McKenzie, Delisle, Sask. 31-3

**FIRST PRIZE, PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE** yearling boar, \$30. Reusch, Sturgis, Sask. 30-5

### Tamworths

**OWING TO CROP CONDITIONS WE WILL** sacrifice our entire herd of Tamworths. Bred sows to farrow August and September, \$30; April pigs, \$10; March pigs, \$8.00. Also two herd boars, one and two years. Papers furnished. Knight Bros., Invermay, Sask. 31-2

**TAMWORTH BOARS, UNIVERSITY STOCK,** yearlings, \$30 and \$35; weanlings, \$10, papers included. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 31-5

**FOR SALE—BACON-TYPE TAMWORTHS,** sired by prize-winning, imported boar. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 30-5

### Poland-Chinas

**SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, EIGHT WEEKS,** \$30.00, papers extra. Year old sows with papers, \$30. Mrs. Kohel, Gull Lake, Sask. 29-5

**FOR POLAND-CHINAS, WRITE R. P. ROOP,** Millet, Alta. 27-5

### Berkshires

#### REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

For years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in weanling boars or unrelated trio's. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS, VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,** April farrow, best bacon type, sire, Vauxhall Charlie, \$11, papers free. George Koenig, Englefeld, Sask. 30-3

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$10 EACH,** two for \$18. Paul Saxtor, Pennant, Sask. 28-4

**FOR PURE-BRED REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,** Apply Ellen Kendall, Macrorie, Sask. 31-2

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

#### "WASCANA" SILVER BLACK FOXES

We handle only high-grade, registered animals. This is the most profitable side line for farmers. Write us for particulars.—REGINA SILVER BLACK FOX CO. LTD., 10 Westman Chambers, Regina.

**REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED,** direct descendant of Clinker, world's champion, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Get a good dog to drive the cattle. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 30-5

## LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED GREYHOUND PUPS—THE** large kind, from fast and sure killers, \$15 each; unregistered, \$10 each. They are extra. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 30-5

**BEFORE PURCHASING FOXES BE SURE TO** get the best. See Macvear, Canada West Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., 345 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada. 31-13

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF-** hounds, two months old. Apply Gottlob Elsemann, Ribstone, Alta. 31-13

**SELLING—REGISTERED SILVER BLACK** foxes. Foundation stock prolific. Average score 92 points. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 29-5

**RUSSIAN - STAG WOLFHOUSES, TWO** months, \$10 pair. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 31-13

**COYOTES FOR SALE—THREE NICELY** marked pups. What offers? MacIntyre Bros., Hayter, Alta. 31-13

**SELLING—CROSS AND SILVER ADULT** foxes, also red fox pups. E. Valley, L'Original, Ontario. 31-2

**CANARIES, \$5.00 PAIR. ORMAN, LEBRET,** Sask. 31-2

## POULTRY—Various

### Poultry Supplies

#### LICE AND MITES

are killing thousands of chickens every week. The new scientific mineral tablet given in the drinking water will rid your flock of vermin. Sold under a money-back guarantee. Send \$1.00 today for trial box.

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30 LEOPOLD STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

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**ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG STRAIN,** eight week chicks and yearling hens. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 27-5

## Farm Lands for Sale

### IMPROVED FARMS

\$10 to \$20 PER ACRE  
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT  
Apply, giving name of district in which you are interested.  
THE ROYAL TRUST COY., WINNIPEG

**DAIRY FARM—OWING TO OWNER'S ILL-** ness, all 31-2-5W., immediately adjoining Morden, Man.; 300 acres under cultivation, balance hay, pasture and large grove of trees. Fenced and cross-fenced. Good water. Good dwelling house, barn, 50 x 80, and other buildings. Co-operative creamery and Experimental Farm at Morden. Suitable for 50 milk cows and hog, sheep and poultry raising on a large scale. Admirable for corn, clover. Will sell to and back up party having clear outfit and his own help and considerable stock. Will take agreements or other securities on account. No objection to New Canadian. Would provide trench silo if desired. Immediate possession. Price \$20,000, including owner's share of crop. The Farmers' Trust Co., Winnipeg A9000, and Morden, Man. 30-5

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 1 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 27-5

**RAW PRAIRIE FARMLANDS FOR SALE—WE** have for immediate sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms, farm lands in the following desirable districts: St. Claude, Man.; Otterburne, Man.; Morris, Man.; McAuley, Man.; Beulah, Man.; Yellowknife, Sask.; Duhamel, Alta. Particulars supplied on application. Kilgour and Foster, Brandon, Man. 31-3

**THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG,** have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 27-5

## Farm Lands for Sale

**IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, WEST OF** Edson, Alta., five miles from railway station; suitable for dairying and stock raising; springs and running water; home market for mixed farm products. Easy terms. Owner giving up on account of loss of eyesight. Write owner, R. Riddle, Edson, Alta. 31-13

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways, 5,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 22-9

**12,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO** Beatty and Ridgedale, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-13

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-** ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 17-1

**SELLING—160 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM** town, or would trade for heavy steam tractor. R. J. Wilson, Benton, Alta. 22-13

**WILL EXCHANGE 160 ACRES OF FARM LAND** for cattle or horses. Box 212, Gadsby, Alta. 30-2

## Farm Lands Wanted

**FARMS WANTED—BY 800 BUYERS, SEND** particulars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo. 23-1

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS, DE-** scribe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Building, Omaha, Nebraska. 26-9

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-5

## Farm Lands to Rent

**IF YOU HAVE EQUIPMENT AND HELP TO** harvest and thresh a good 1,500 acre crop near Winnipeg, we have a good offer for you. See or write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 30-2

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**TEN THREE-BOTTOM POWER-LIFT COCK-** shut plows, brand new, \$100 each. One five-bottom independent beam power-lift Cockshutt plow, \$250. Five 15-27 Case tractors, 1920 model, \$550 each; two 1919 models, \$450 each. Five Cletrac caterpillar tractors, 12-20, \$500 each. One John Deere 24-in. steel brush breaker, also one Cockshutt, \$100 each. Thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. Canadian Agencies, National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS,** wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

**SELL YOUR USED TRACTORS, THRESHERS,** and autos through us. We buy, sell or exchange them anywhere in Western Canada. Write us at once for listing blanks. Tractor and Thresher Co., 38 Twenty-third St., Saskatoon. Distributors in Northern Saskatchewan for Hart new model self-feeders, Hart wheelers, Geo. White & Sons threshing machinery. Repairs for Happy Farmer and G-O tractor. 29-5

**ARMSTRONG JETTING WELL MACHINE,** seven-horse Stickney engine, good outfit tools, all in first-class shape, \$700. Emerson Brantingham 12-25 tractor, overhauled, A1 shape, \$500. 40-80 Gaar-Scott tractor, fair running order, \$600. Box 1, Macoun, Sask. 29-5

**SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 36-60** Rumely Ideal separator, mounted extension feeder, good drive belt, Stewart loader and equipped cook car. Snap for cash. Tractor priced separately. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 30-5

**160 ACRES, 30 CROPPED, CLEAR TITLE—** Trade for threshing outfit, 25-75 Case engine, 36-58 separator preferred. William Lawton, Gilby, Alta. 31-3

**\$280 CASH, SHEEP, CATTLE TAKES SMALL** separator, fine order; belts. Truck engine worth price. 99 Ranch, Ravensburg, Sask. 29-3

## August The Big Month to Sell Harvesting Machinery

For weeks past we have been telling our readers through this column that if they wanted to Sell or Buy Machinery that no time should be lost in sending The Guide their ad. A large number acted upon our suggestion, in that our special column for the sale of Machinery has grown in size each week. We are not surprised when The Guide produces results like this:

"I ran an ad. in The Guide for three weeks—Chopping Outfit for sale— and had over 30 enquiries. Sold the Outfit. I advertised 6 H.P. Gasoline Engine, Vessot Grinder."—A. Stewart, Youngstown, Alta.

We did it for him—We can do it for you

In spite of our repeated advice (we have seen it before) there is bound to be a last minute rush. Some will discover they have machinery—to sell—others will find they need something to see them through harvest. That is why August always stacks up as the biggest month for the advertising of Harvesting Machinery. And hundreds of farmers will be on the look-out for last-minute "pick-ups." So if you find yourself in either of these two positions—get busy now. It's now—today—or a year hence.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**SELLING—26-H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM** engine, coal grates and two water tanks, rebuilt 40-64 Advance separator, run four falls, shedded. Outfit in first-class condition. Price \$2,000. Walter B. Grainger, Melfort, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—36-60 GEORGE WHITE SEPA-** rator, 25 H.P. Reeves engine, seven breaker bottom Cockshutt plows, cook car, sleeping car, water tank. E. J. Cooper, 60 Hall St. East, Moose Jaw. 29-4

**USED ACCESSORIES AND AUTO PARTS FOR** all makes of cars—wheels, gears, axles, tires, engines, transmissions, magnetos, carburetors, radiators, etc. Write us for prices. Winnipeg Auto Wreckers, 845 Main Street. 24-11

**FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM THRESHING** outfit, 25-H.P. engine, 36-56 separator, tender, caboose, tank pump, hose and wagon and 6-16-in. engine plow. Bargain. \$650. Auguste Deane, Morden, Man. 26-4

**SELLING—30-38 NICHOLS AND SHEPARD** steam engine, 40-62 Minneapolis separator with new 14-foot extension feeder, water tank, bunk car, all complete, ready for use. Geo. Rowe, Chamberlain, Sask. 29-3

**SELLING—HART-PARR 30-60 FOR REPAIRS,** or repairs off same cheap. Eight-furrow stubble, seven-furrow breaker Cockshutt plow, good condition, trade or sell. H. G. Westwood, Rapid City, Man. 29-3

**\$400 BUYS COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT,** 24-40 separator, Titan engine, running condition. Will take cattle in trade. Write Box 57, Duval, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT,** consisting of 15-30 International kerosene tractor and 26-46 Case separator. Further information, J. W. Krawetz, Sunville, Man. 29-3

**STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF LOADER** and Hart-Brown wing carriers, like new. Sell or exchange for late model side loader and racks. C. Elliott, Borden, Sask. 30-3

**FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, 30-60** Hart-Parr, 40-60 Holt caterpillar, 32-54 Case separator, 40-62 Case separator. J. Isherwood, 2042 Athol Street, Regina, Sask. 30-2

**SNAP FOR CASH—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR,** hardly used; also three-furrow John Deere plow, both bottoms, \$450 cash. Dr. Brownrigg, Glenavon, Sask. 30-2

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES,** magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-12

**35 TRACTORS, 18 SEPARATORS, 25 PLOWS,** 30 cars, cultivators, double discs, thoroughly overhauled. All sizes. Reasonable prices. Write for descriptive list. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 27-5

**BEST OFFER TAKES PIONEER 30-60 (USED** little), Little Giant 16-22, J.D. 3-B, plow, two-ton truck, drill, discs, at C. H. Jones, Sask. Payton, 30-2

**WE HAVE FOR SALE USED TRACTORS AND** threshers of almost every size and make. Write us for special prices. Tractor and Thresher Co. Saskatchewan. 30-2

**FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, CASE** separator, 28-56, first-class condition, and also Sawyer-Massey 20 H.P. traction engine. Will E. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 29-3

**FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR STOCKERS—ONE** International separator, 33-52, in good condition, high bagger, blower and self-feeder. Price \$400. J. B. Wright, Pitham, Man. 29-3

**SELLING—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD AS** new; John Deere four-bottom plow, nearly new, and 24-inch John Deere steel beam breaking plow. M. McCaig, Portage la Prairie, Man. 30-2

**WANTED—NEW STYLE HIGH WHEEL** Stewart sheaf loader in exchange for five-passenger automobile, good repair. R. Andrews, Macdonald, Man. 31-3

**SELLING—50 H.P. CASE, 175 POUNDS STEAM** pressure; 32-56 Case separator, 22-36 Case separator; good condition. Edlund Bros, 31-2

**SELLING—32-52 REBUILT RED RIVER SEPA-** rator with new Garden City feeder, \$900. Other second-hand outfits always stocked. Halladay and Harvie, Boissevain, Man. 31-2

**BELTS—VULCANISED, NO STITCHES, NO** rivets. Work guaranteed. Wilson, 1709 South Street, Regina. 31-3

**FOR SALE—20-INCH NEW RACINE SEPA-** rator, in good condition. Price \$350. O. C. Lakevold, Provost, Alta. 30-2

**FOR SALE—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION** threshing, or will trade for cows or pigs. W. E. Strange, Brandon, Man. 31-3

**SELLING, CHEAP—WELL DRILL WITH** tools, also Mansfield water finder. Frank E. McNulty, Elphinstone, Man. 31-3

**WANTED—SEPARATOR, FEEDER AND LOCATION** first letter. State price, condition and location first letter. Cecil Hall, Droxford P.O., Sask. 31-3

**SELLING—FORDSON BINDER-HITCH, EX-** tension controls, feeders, canopy, water-pump (radiator). Arthur L. Smith, Hanna, Alta. 31-3

**SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, WITH** Oliver plows complete, quick detachable bottoms. \$195. Box 15, Bindles, Alta. 31-3

**SELLING—FALKNER CULTIVATOR, 11 FT.** wide, either tractor or horse-power, good condition. Alex. Rutherford, Bradwardine, Man. 31-3

**SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION** threshing outfit, feeder and blower, practically new, \$600. F. Gutachten, Phippen, Sask. 31-3

**WANTED—GOOD REPAIR, 24-INCH SEPA-** rator, out one or two years. Give particulars, cash, terms. E. R. McGilvray, Talmage, Sask. 30-2

**FOR SALE CHEAP—RUMELY OIL-PULL, 30-60** Red River Special separator, 40-60; Stewart sheaf loader, John Salm, Jenner, Alta. 30-4

**FOR SALE—HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60** in A1 condition. Cheap. Wm. James Dwyer, Boharm, Sask. 30-4

**GOOD WAGON GEAR AT GLENORA, MAN.** \$45, best oak tanned lace leather, \$1.30. Harry E. Johnson, Admiral, Sask. 30-4

**FOR SALE—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, FOR** particulars apply to Harry G. Carter, Kalecia, Man. 30-3

**SELLING—30-38 MOODY THRESHER, GOOD** as new. What offers? Robt. Marner, Neepawa, Man. 30-2

**WANTED—40-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER,** Edward Hanson, Biggar, Sask. 30-2

**WANTED—CYLINDER HEAD FOR 15-27 CASE** Jack Dash, Kipling, Sask. 30-2

**DRIVE BELTS REPAIRED AND SPLICED,** Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg. 31-4